

Sloan's

FARM & HOME

Journal



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Dr. Earl S. Sloan - Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

WHY SLOAN'S LINIMENT Is Indispensable in Emergencies



- Because it penetrates and kills pain.
- Because it requires very little rubbing.
- Because it is an excellent antiseptic.
- Because it stimulates the circulation.
- Because it goes right to the bone.
- Because it soothes and warms the tissues and nerves.
- Because it strengthens and gives elasticity to the muscles.
- Because it will heal a cut, scratch, or running sore.
- Because it reduces swelling and draws out all inflammation.
- Because it quiets the sting of mosquito or other poisonous insect bites.
- Because it will draw out the poison if applied to a snake bite. (See Testimonials)
- Because it is a quick and effective remedy for stiffness or cramp in the muscles.
- Because a few drops in a little water makes an excellent gargle.
- Because from 6 to 10 drops on sugar will relieve colic and stop diarrhoea.
- Because it is the best remedy known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains or Strains, Stiff Neck, Croup, Tonsilitis, Grip, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all soreness of the body.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

PRICE 25c, 50c and \$1.00

Buy the \$1.00 bottle and save money. It holds as much as six 25-cent bottles

LIST OF REMEDIES MANUFACTURED by DR. EARL S. SLOAN

Sloan's Family Remedies

- SLOAN'S LINIMENT** Price 25c
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Cuts and Bruises
- SLOAN'S HEADACHE WAFERS** Price 25c
For Neuralgia, Cold and LaGrippe

Dr. Parker's Family Remedies

These formulas were purchased from the eminent specialist, Dr. R. S. Parker

- DR. PARKER'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS** Price 25c
For Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Heartburn, Dizziness and Nausea
- DR. PARKER'S SURE KIDNEY PILLS** Price 25c
For Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Gout, Rheumatism and Female Irregularities
- DR. PARKER'S ONE-DOSE LIVER PILLS** Price 10c and 25c
For Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Malaria, and all Miasmatic Diseases

Sloan's Veterinary Remedies

- SLOAN'S LINIMENT** Price 50c and \$1.00
Kills a Spavin, Curb or Splint, relieves Stiff Joints and Sore Muscles and reduces Swellings and Enlargements
- SLOAN'S CHILL, FEVER, PINK-EYE AND DISTEMPER REMEDY**
Price 50c and \$1.00
For Pneumonia, Influenza, Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Epizootic, Strangles, Colt Distemper, Catarrhal Fever, Congestion of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Vertigo and Blind Staggers
- SLOAN'S SURE COLIC CURE** Price \$1.00 per package
For Tympanitis, or Acute Indigestion. Two bottles and a glass dose Syringe in each package
- SLOAN'S QUICK CURE** Price 50c
For Saddle Galls and Scratches, Grease Heel, Mud Fever, Chafing of Breast-plate, Breeching or Interfering Cuts and Old Ulcerated Sores. Heals Barbed Wire Cuts. Fly-Proof
- SLOAN'S COMMON SENSE PASTE BLISTER** Price 50c
For Bone or Bog Spavin, Ringbone, Shoe Boils, Hard Callouses, Enlarged Tendons, Navicular Troubles, and Quarter Cracks
- SLOAN'S ANTISEPTIC WART REMEDY** Price 25c and 50c
For Man or Beast. A painless cure for Cancerous Warts, Canker, Fistula, Corns and Growths
- SLOAN'S SURE SHOT GALL CURE** Price 25c and 50c
For Saddle and Harness Galls, Scratches and Wire Cuts
- SLOAN'S WORM AND TONIC POWDERS** Price \$1.00 a package
Sure death to worms. They clear out the worms and the eggs, and are a first-class tonic for the system, building up the general health and improving the appearance. Put up in a package containing twelve doses.

What Sloan's Liniment Is For

Aching Joints
Asthma
Rheumatism
Bronchitis
Bunions
Burns
Chilblains
Chronic Rheumatism
Colic
Cough
Cramp

Cuts
Croup
Enlarged Tonsils
Enlarged Veins
Frosted Heels
Headache
Hoarseness
Insect Stings
LaGrippe
Lame Back
Lumbago

Mosquito Bites
Muscular Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Paralysis
Pneumonia
Proud Flesh
Rupture
Scalds
Sciatica
Sore Gums
Sore Throat

Sore Muscles
Snake Bite
Sprains
Strains
Stiff Neck
Swelling
Tonsilitis
Tender Feet
Toothache
Ulcerated Teeth
Varicose Veins

Sloan's Liniment has been successful in meeting emergencies for over twenty years. It is an embrocation that goes right to the bone, warms and soothes the tissues, muscles and nerves, and kills the pain.

Other Liniments do not give the required results unless they are rubbed in, but Sloan's Liniment is so penetrating that it needs but little rubbing and can be applied with a feather or a small flat brush.

Sloan's Liniment is carried in stock by all druggists. It is put up in three sizes. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trial bottles of Sloan's Liniment will be sent by mail only on receipt of 4c in stamps to pay for postage.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FOREIGN OFFICES

31-32 Snow Hill, London, E. C.

7-9 Barracks St., Sydney, Australia

265 Ontario St., Kingston, Ontario

What PARKER'S SURE KIDNEY PILLS are For

Acute Inflammation of the
Kidneys
Backache
Blood in Urine
Brights Disease
Bladder Troubles
Brick Dust in Urine
Catarrhal Acid
Catarrh of Bladder
Coated Tongue
Debility
Dropsy
Dribbling

Foul Breath
Frequent Desire to Urinate
Gall Stones
Gravel
Gastric Acid
Hemorrhage of Kidneys
Headache
Highly Colored Urine
Inflammation of the
Bladder
Loss of Appetite
Nervousness
Pain in Passing

Pain in Urethra
Pain in Joints
Rheumatism
Sciatica
Scanty Urine
Stoppage of Urine
Straining after Urinating
Stone in Bladder
Thick or Sluggish Urine
Uric Acid and any
Weakness of the Kidneys
or Bladder

Parker's Sure Kidney Pills are prepared from the formula of the eminent specialist, Dr. R. S. Parker, who used them for years in his private practice. These pills are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious mineral drugs. Their chief ingredient is Buchu, a drug that has long been accepted by the medical profession as the greatest kidney tonic and purifier yet discovered.

Parker's Sure Kidney Pills act at once. They relieve the symptoms by removing the cause of the trouble and have given renewed health and strength to thousands of sufferers.

If your druggist does not carry these pills in stock, send us 25c in cash or stamps and we will mail you a package, postage paid. Address:

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass., Station A

SLOAN'S Farm and Home Journal

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Farm Improvement

What the man needs most of all to make a success of farming, is good common sense, and next to that systematic, faithful work.

The man who reads good books on farming, gardening and stock raising and applies his knowledge, is bound to succeed.

Everything about a farm should have a place and be kept there. It is easy to have a farm in good order if you keep it so every day. What makes it hard, is when you let things go, waiting for a stormy day or some time when you can do odd jobs.

A shrewd old farmer used to say that there were two unfailing signs of a prosperous farmer—the manure he hauled and the paint he used. Perhaps there is nothing that does more to give the impression of prosperity than paint used judiciously on the farm buildings. Contrast the well-painted farm buildings with those which are unpainted, and note the different impression made on the people who pass by these farms.

Keep the cellar dry and sweet. Any decayed fruit or vegetables should be sorted out and carried away before they cause sickness.

Make a deep hole in some out-of-the-way spot and bury old tin cans and other rubbish out of sight.

The business of farming includes three distinct departments: Production, selling and purchasing. Farmers must study their markets to determine what to grow; they must grow a first class article and prepare it for market in the best possible shape; they must sell the product for the highest possible price; and they must buy their supplies for the lowest possible figure, if they are to make a success of the business of farming.

Diversify your crops. Do not put the same crop in the same field this year that you did last. Change each year, and change in such a way that the succeeding crop will not require the same elements of the soil as last year's crop. This is one of the great secrets of modern farming. A proper diversification of the farm and scientific rotation of the crops increases the profits without increasing the labor.

One of our most careful grain growers keeps his mower busy during the fall in his stubble fields, says the *Indiana Farmer*. The weeds are kept mowed off until the ground is in a fit condition to plow, and then a good job of plowing will turn them under so far that they will not get through in the fall. The thing to do in keeping out weeds, is to keep them from seeding. If this is done, you are sure not to scatter any fresh seed, although some of the old seed will no doubt come up next season. If for any reason, plowing is to be delayed, don't take any chances on the weeds going to seed. Keep them mowed out until the plows are ready to start.

Rows of evergreens make splendid wind breaks and protect the farm buildings. In planting evergreens, care should be taken to get hardy stock before growth begins in the spring. Under no circumstances should the roots be permitted to dry out. Before planting, cultivate the ground carefully. Do not set trees loosely in the ground, as this permits them to be blown about by the wind and gives the soil best conditions for drying. Firm the soil about the trees with the heel and then sprinkle a little loose dirt over the firmed surface. A mulch of old straw or hay spread over the ground between the trees in the spring is very helpful.

It may be that you are planting a new hedge this year to shut out an ugly view, intruding animals, or to form a boundary line, says the *Delineator*. For this purpose the common honey-suckle (*Lonicera grata*) is worthy of consideration. A simple but strong wire fence will support it perfectly, and the roots may be set in at almost any time of the year. The vine grows rapidly, shows a disposition to take care of itself, even to the extent of choking out poison ivy or other climbers that endeavor to invade its stronghold. Its habit is to grow to the top of the fence, and then to droop down gracefully on either side. A close wall of green is soon formed, so close indeed that dogs and other animals give up the attempt to push themselves through its mass of intertwined twigs. The flowers return for a second blooming, casting always, to considerable distances, their soft, delicate scent.

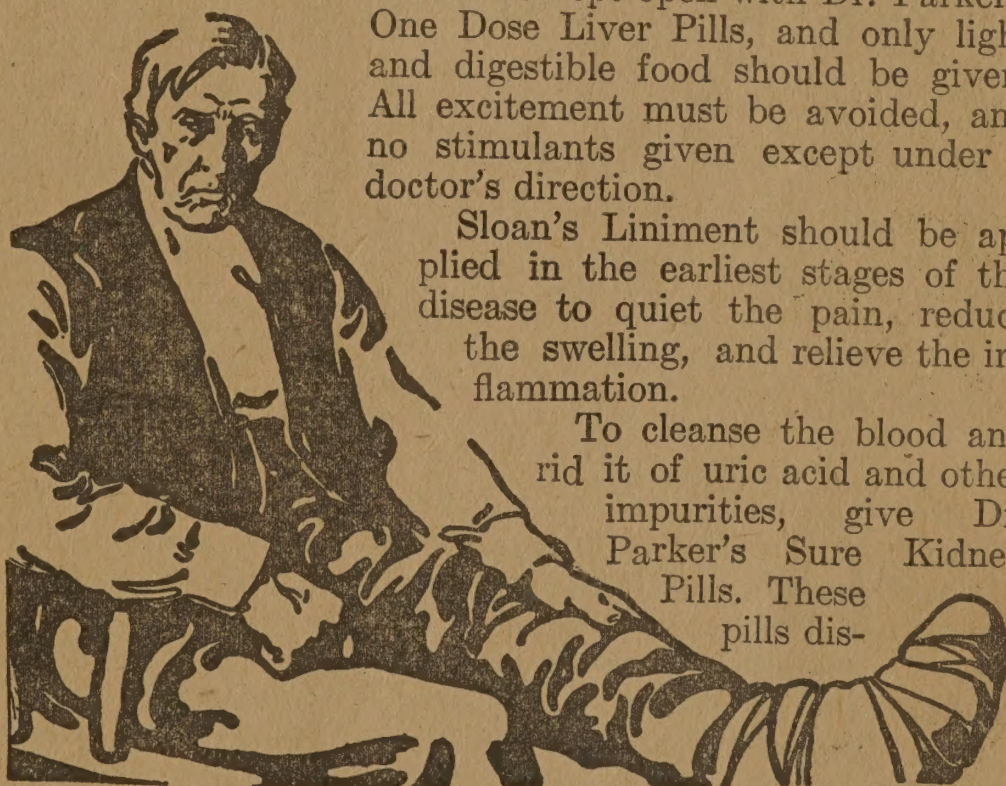
A hedge of honeysuckle vines, moreover, is less costly than one of box or privet, and it does not require the clipping and care of the latter. Often such a hedge forms a desirable wind break, especially for the roses of a garden. Trained over a simple framework, it makes a delightful canopy for a garden bench.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica

How to Relieve the Pain and Remove the Cause

How few people there are who haven't had a touch of rheumatism in some form. Rheumatism is the result of impure blood. When the blood is not properly filtered by the kidneys it retains certain elements which have a peculiar affinity for each other. These elements combine and form the highly poisonous uric acid. This corrosive poison is then carried by the blood all through the body. When it settles in the fibrous tissue which enters so largely into the composition of the cords and muscles of the human body, inflammation takes place, causing the intense suffering experienced by the victims of rheumatism.

When the corrosive poison settles around a nerve, and that nerve becomes inflamed, it is called neuralgia, if around the sciatic nerve, sciatica.



The pain, which is particularly agonizing when the patient attempts to move, often changes suddenly from one part of the body to another, or from one set of joints to another. This sudden shifting is peculiarly dangerous, for should it attack the heart, it might prove speedily fatal.

The disease must be checked before it has gone too far. Keep the patient warmly dressed in flannel. The bowels should be kept open with Dr. Parker's One Dose Liver Pills, and only light and digestible food should be given. All excitement must be avoided, and no stimulants given except under a doctor's direction.

Sloan's Liniment should be applied in the earliest stages of the disease to quiet the pain, reduce the swelling, and relieve the inflammation.

To cleanse the blood and rid it of uric acid and other impurities, give Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. These pills dis-

Acute Rheumatism

This is a very dangerous and painful affection. It is generally met with in young people, and is frequently brought on by exposure to wet and cold after violent and fatiguing exercise of the muscles.

The fever often runs high before the local symptoms appear. These are heat, redness, swelling and intense pain in one or more joints. There is profuse perspiration which has a sour smell and seems to increase the weakness without relieving the pain; scanty and high-colored urine with brick-red deposits of uric acid.

solve the uric acid and remove it from the blood. They regulate the functions of the urinary system and heal the diseased tissues.

A second attack of this disease is very liable to occur. All exposure to wet feet or clothes and to cool currents of air when perspiring must be carefully avoided. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply to the joints at the first symptom of pain or in case of over-fatigue.

Chronic Rheumatism

When rheumatism becomes chronic, it is seldom attended by fever as in acute rheumatism. Pain and stiffness

are the chief symptoms and there is usually a creaking in the joints. At the approach of damp weather, the patient feels a good deal of pain. There is pain and tenderness in the muscles and joints, and sometimes a contraction of the muscles.

Treatment.—In this complaint the diet is all important; no sweets or fats should be allowed, nor spices and other rich condiments taken; meat is to be eaten but once a day.

Bathe the affected parts at bed-time with Sloan's Liniment. The Liniment stimulates the circulation, relieves the stiffness and quiets the pain. It is wonderfully penetrating and needs very little rubbing.

Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills should be taken according to directions to eliminate the uric acid poison from the system. Warm flannel should be worn next to the skin as a protection against changes in the weather, and all exposure to wet feet or clothes must be avoided.

Lumbago

Lumbago is a form of rheumatism. It usually comes on very suddenly. The pain is felt in the muscles of the loins on one or both sides, and the sufferer leans forward in walking.

This, like rheumatism, must be reached through the blood. When the pain is very severe, put a cloth saturated with Sloan's Liniment over the affected part with a dry cloth on top. Leave this on for a few moments only. Remove as soon as the Liniment takes hold strongly, as it might cause too much irritation. Use Sloan's Liniment always instead of mustard or porous plasters, because they cover up the pores of the skin and prevent the secretion of poisonous waste matter from the blood.

Neuralgia and Sciatica

Neuralgia is a pain in the nerves. The pains occur in almost every part

of the system and cause terrible suffering. When the pain is felt in the face, it is usually caused by decayed teeth, but any weakening influence, such as loss of blood, diarrhoea, dysentery, nerves weakened by mental overwork, worry or long illness, is liable to bring on an attack.

When neuralgia strikes the sciatic nerve, it is called sciatica. The pain is generally of a peculiar darting, piercing character. It comes on in sudden paroxysms with intervals of freedom between. The attacks are sometimes like an electric shock and are so agonizing as to bring on a temporary loss of reason.

Treatment.—Bathe the affected part with Sloan's Liniment. This liniment is very penetrating, soothes and quiets the nerves and kills the pain. When the nerves are weakened from any cause, rest and plenty of exercise must be taken and the general health built up. When the pain occurs in the face the teeth should be examined, and if there is a cavity treat as for toothache.

Stiff Neck

Stiff neck or wry neck is a kind of rheumatism of the muscles of the neck.

Sloan's Liniment applied freely to the affected parts will give immediate relief.

Cured Sciatic Rheumatism

Mr. J. W. Stewart, 1216 Chapel St., Cincinnati, O., writes:—"I wish to say that I have been suffering with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen months and used everything I ever heard of. I began to think that there was no help for me, but while in Louisville, Ky., I heard of Sloan's Liniment, and went to the druggist and asked to see a bottle. I had no thought of its helping me, but as I had tried everything else I bought a 25 cent bottle, used it, and got relief in three days. I have used three bottles and can say I never felt better in my life. Thanks to your Liniment. It is surely a pain killer."

The Vegetable Garden

In making a garden the first thing to do is to enrich the ground with such manure as one has at his command. Do not use much coarse manure, as it holds up the ground too loosely and is likely to be pulled up by the cultivator, thus undermining the plants.

Have the plowing done well and as early in the season as the condition of the soil will allow, always waiting until the furrows will crumble up mellow. Harrow until the surface is level and, if convenient, go over with a roller to mash any lumps and make it easier to handle the line when laying out the rows at planting time.

Put in two or three varieties of certain vegetables—early, medium and late.

In preparing the lettuce row, work in a liberal amount of hen manure and sow as early as possible. When sowing the parsnips and carrots, put in some radish seeds, they will come up quickly and be a guide in cultivating before the parsnips and carrots appear; and as they get large enough, pull them out for eating or throw away the weeds.

Sow peas very early. The American Wonder is an early creeper variety that blossoms and bears low down, and they are nearly exhausted by the time the McLean's little Gem, which has a much longer stock, is beginning to bear.

Plant different varieties of sweet corn, from the earliest to latest, and at different intervals during the early part of the season, and you can have corn for many weeks.

Cultivate often and weed frequently and you will not have much difficulty in keeping your garden clean. But if the weeds are allowed to get a start, it often costs more to pull them than the crop is worth.

Some Hubbard squash seeds can be put into the potato hills about the middle of June, one seed to a hill in every other row.

When the early peas have matured the vines can be pulled and the ground worked up and sown to rutabagas. Turnips can be put in after the early potatoes are dug.

Do not plant the same crop in the same place year after year. The intelligent farmer should know why he rotates, and when to change rotation, for it has a great deal to do with keeping up the soil.

Growing Good Tomatoes

Any ground that will grow potatoes is good for tomatoes. Plow the ground, harrow, and drag till it is well pulverized, lay off in rows about 4 feet apart and set plants about 4 feet in row.

When setting, cover all the stems up to the leaves. This has a three-fold purpose. It protects the plant from drouth, keeps them from breaking down during a wind, and gives them more room for roots.

Cultivate as for corn or potatoes until vines cover ground and there is danger of breaking them. If vines are pruned and tied up to a stake the fruit will be larger and more uniform in size, but vines do not yield as many tomatoes as those left to spread on ground or on a rack.

We find they do splendidly and the fruit keeps clean if they are mulched with straw after they are cultivated the last time.

If potato bugs get on vines when they are small, use Paris green, but do not use it after fruit sets, as there is danger of poisoning the fruit. The best way to keep clear of bugs is to keep them killed in the potato patch—then they cannot travel to the tomatoes.

If growing for a cannery, the early fruit pays best, as the vines make more fruit per plant, and the cannery will not pay any more for the very late ones than for those grown when tomatoes are plentiful.

Growing Onions

To get the most value out of the onion crop, the best seed should be used in sowing. Prepare the ground thoroughly and give the very best of culture to the young plants. Thin them out as needed and keep the patch free from weeds and grass. Keep the ground loose while the onions are growing. Plan to have them worked with a horse hoe, and do not be sparing of cultivation. A mulch of dirt will do much towards a full and successful crop if successfully followed out throughout the summer.

After hard rains do not allow the ground in your patch or elsewhere in the garden to become hard and caked. Just as soon as the earth is mellow start your horse hoe and loosen up the surface. The method of growing onions from the seed is much the best and comes the cheapest.

By the aid of attachments to the wheel hoe the seed can be sown very evenly and much better bulbs are grown from the seed. Any soil that will produce a full crop of corn will do well for onions, but a good rich loam with a slight mixture of clay is about the most profitable to grow them in.—*Farm Life*.

The Hotbed

A hotbed is a valuable part of the equipment of any ordinary farm garden, where, of course, a greenhouse is not usually found. In an ordinary season I would not attempt to start a hotbed before March. Even in the extreme northern portions of the country, a family of six can be kept in radishes, lettuce, onions and rhubarb by the use of a six-by-six foot hotbed, until these vegetables can be had outdoors.

The soil and manure having been arranged for in the fall, fill the hotbed with a foot of the manure and cover with six inches of soil very fine, rich and loamy. If suitable soil cannot be had, use finely sifted hard

coal ashes enriched by a good coating of bone meal.

Soak the soil and manure thoroughly and when the heat rises to seventy degrees, ventilate for three days and it will be ready for forcing early vegetables on a small scale. The cost of a six-by-six foot hotbed, if the work is done by the owner, is about five dollars for the materials, including the glazed sash.

In the South the hotbeds can be started in February. Care should be taken that they do not over-heat. Keep a thermometer inside and do not let the day temperature rise above seventy degrees and that at night fifty-five degrees. The latter part of the month will usually bring mild weather in these sections, and the glass should be whitewashed to shade the plants. Free ventilation must be given.

For Rheumatism and Stiff Joints

Mrs. Daniel H. Diehl of Mann's Choice, R.F.D. No. 1, Pa., writes:—"You will please find enclosed 25 cents for Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism and stiff joints, for I can't do without it."

Australia's Rabbits

Australia's great pest is the rabbit. Not less than \$5,000,000 a year is being spent by a country of less than 5,000,000 population fighting it.

According to a semi-official publication exploiting the State of Victoria alone, and it is the smallest of the Australian mainland states, 18,000 people found employment last year in the rabbit industry, and in the year 9,948,050 rabbits were frozen and shipped and 12,000,000 skins exported, to say nothing of the millions poisoned and burned.

The record of New South Wales, which shipped 11,861,760 frozen rabbits, and 15,000,000 skins, and some other states, is as startling. And still the descendants of the original six rabbits, taking Australia as a whole, are on the increase.

Parker's Sure Kidney Pills

For Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder

Do you have Backache and Headache?

Are you Puffy under the Eyes?

Is your Complexion sallow? Are you nervous, restless, and easily tired out?

If you have any of these symptoms your kidneys are probably out of order and should be attended to immediately. Few people realize the importance of keeping the kidneys in good condition.

The kidneys, bladder and connecting tubes form what is called the sewer system of the body.

The special duty of the kidneys is to filter the blood and rid it of uric acid and other impurities which it collects in its course through the body. These useless and harmful substances are then sent out of the system through the proper channels and the blood thus cleansed goes through its course again.

In order to do their work properly, the kidneys must be kept in a perfectly healthy condition. If they become weak, the uric acid, which is a powerful irritant, is not all passed off—some of it is left in the kidneys and they become clogged and inflamed.

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disorders:—sharp pains shooting through the small of the back and loins; cloudy or smoky urine; deposits of a whitish or reddish sediment in the urine; urine scanty, high colored, sometimes bloody; frequent desire to urinate; involuntary urination; scalding or smarting pain in passing; irregular heart action; puffiness under the eyes; a harsh, dry

skin; muddy or sallow complexion; nervousness; restlessness; thirst and general debility; weakness and swelling of the limbs; tenderness on either side of the spine; shortness of breath; nausea; headache; dizziness; vomiting; stupor; loss of weight; pain with a feeling of heat in the region of the bladder; rheumatism; sciatica; lumbago; gravel and dimness of sight.

If you have any of these symptoms, take warning and attend to the trouble at once. Get a remedy that goes right to the seat of the trouble. *Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys* and give quick and permanent relief. They allay all inflammation and congestion, stop at once the further advance of disease, stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering the blood, and tone up the bladder and urinary organs.



Better than Anything else for His Back

Mr. Milton Jackson, of Plumtree, N. C., writes:—"I received your remedies and was glad to get them. They did me more good than anything I have ever tried for my back. I am well pleased with your Sure Kidney Pill."

Wants More

Pinky Robinson, of Edgerton, Va., writes:—"Your Sure Cure Kidney Pills have done me so much good that I want some more of them. I enclose \$1.00, for which please send me four boxes of them by mail, and oblige."

Helped Backache

Thomas Frasier, of Taft, S. C., writes:—"The box of Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills you sent me gave me more relief than all the medicine I have taken for some time. They helped me so wonderfully that it encourages me to send for more. They help the pain and weakness in the small of the back and soreness in the abdomen"

The Culture of Small Fruits

Mulching is good for all kinds of fruit, especially strawberries. It keeps the moisture in the ground when most needed and prevents the berries from getting sandy.

Don't forget to look out for the currant worms. They come about the first of May.

One spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the grapes bloom, is of more value than three or four after that.

The little green worms on currant and gooseberry bushes that eat the leaves and strip the bushes in a few days can easily be controlled if taken in time. In the home garden spraying or dusting the bushes with powdered hellebore is the simplest and safest remedy. This is poisonous to the insects but not injurious to man.

Commercial growers spray the bushes with Paris green or arsenate of lead. Not enough of the poison will stick to the fruit to cause any injury to those consuming it.

Growing Currants and Gooseberries

Have the soil plowed up around currants and gooseberries in the fall, and then shallow cultivation in the spring. If on clay soil use plenty of coarse manure. Do not plow it under but let it serve for a mulch.

It pays to take out a great deal of the old wood and leave the bushes open.

Prune out the centre of the bushes so as to allow the young shoots to come up in the centre. The new growth in gooseberries has a tendency to shoot from the outside of the bushes, and when laden with fruit often lie on the ground and interfere with hoe and cultivator.

Do not plant either currants or gooseberries between old trees, but in a young orchard, so as to allow them to get a start before the trees get too large.

Growing Strawberries

In the northern latitude, where strawberry plants have to be set some fifteen months before fruiting, the greatest skill and care should be exercised to keep them free from weeds of all kinds, up to the time of fruiting.

Where stable manure is used as the fertilizer, clover plants are sure to come up in every hill, and if left, will destroy the crop.

Strawberries should be kept clean from weeds up to the time of going into winter quarters, and again in spring they should be cleaned before fruiting.

Care of Blackberries

A moist soil is the essential point in growing blackberries successfully. Not one in which water will stand, but one rich enough in humus to hold sufficient moisture to carry the plant through the growing season.

A man who has had great success in growing them says: It is usually best to plant the blackberry bushes in the fall, setting the smaller growing kinds 4 x 7 feet apart and the larger varieties 6 x 8 feet.

Thorough cultivation throughout the season will help in a material degree to hold the moisture necessary to perfect a good crop. The soil should be cultivated very shallow, so as not to disturb the roots, for breaking the roots starts a large number of suckers, which have to be cut out and dropped.

Blackberries, like dewberries and raspberries, bear but one crop on the cane. That is, canes which spring up one year bear the next year.

From three to six canes are sufficient to be kept in each hill. The superfluous ones should be thinned out as soon as they start from the ground. The old canes should be cut off soon after fruiting and burned.

Emergencies in the Home

Abscess

An abscess is the collection of pus or matter in the substance of some part of the body. If taken in time, Sloan's Liniment will prevent the pus formation, but when once formed, bring it to a head and lance with a needle that has been thoroughly sterilized. Press the pus out and apply Sloan's Liniment to the open sore. The Liniment will draw out the inflammation and heal the sore from the bottom.

Burns and Scalds

For slight burns and scalds the object is to remove the inflammation and prevent blistering. Sloan's Liniment applied at once draws out the heat and inflammation and heals the sore. If the pain is very severe, plunge the injured part in cold water after the application of the Liniment.

Bruises

A bruise is caused by some hard substance coming in violent collision with the soft parts of the body without breaking the skin. An accident of this kind ruptures some of the smallest blood-vessels which let out the blood under the skin, producing "black and blue" spots. Cold application must be used at once to prevent the blood from running out of the small vessels made under the skin. After the inflammation has subsided apply Sloan's Liniment freely.

Chilblains

Exposure to cold causes chilblains. These may affect the fingers, toes, and particularly the heels, with a painful inflammatory swelling of a red, purple

or bluish color. Sometimes the skin is red in patches, slightly swelled, with itching, tingling, pain and lameness, or there may be blisters or ulcers. The best treatment for this affection is Sloan's Liniment applied at night.

Frost Bites

The first effect of cold applied to the body is to weaken the circulation in the small blood vessels of the skin. When applied with some intensity, the frost bitten parts become blue or livid, and if the cold be continued sufficiently long, mortification or death is the consequence. To restore a frozen part, rub it with snow or place it in cold water for some time. Then apply Sloan's Liniment.

Sprains

A sprain is a forcible wrenching and twisting of a joint to such a degree as to stretch

and more or less lacerate the ligaments of the part, and sometimes to break a tendon, but without entirely displacing a bone. The first thing to be done is to elevate the limb and apply cold fomentations. When the inflammation is past, apply Sloan's Liniment freely and keep the patient quiet.

This Liniment will stop the pain, reduce the swelling and strengthen the ligaments.

Insect Bites

For bites of mosquitoes, spiders, and stings of bees, wasps or any poisonous insect, and snake bites, apply Sloan's Liniment immediately to prevent the absorption of the poison and quiet the pain.



Sore Gums

Sometimes old people have ulcers and sores on their gums caused by the pressure of artificial teeth. Many times these sores are the result of uncleanliness. The teeth should be cleansed after each meal and Sloan's Liniment applied to the sores. This Liniment is an antiseptic remedy, reduces the inflammation, heals the sores and hardens the gums.

Toothache

Teeth sometimes ache when they are to all appearances perfectly sound. This may be caused by neuralgia, by sympathy with a decayed tooth, or by a disordered stomach. Toothache, where there is a cavity in the tooth, can easily be stopped by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton with Sloan's Liniment and inserting this into the cavity so that it comes in contact with the exposed nerve, and by applying the Liniment to the gums around the tooth.

Wounds

Whenever a surface has been cut, lacerated or injured in any way, the wound is very liable to absorb germs from the instrument inflicting the wound or from the dirt of the skin itself, and an antiseptic dressing must be applied at once to destroy all germ life and prevent inflammation. Sloan's Liniment is an excellent antiseptic; kills all germs and will quickly heal the wound.

It should always be applied to a cut from a rusty nail or wire to prevent lockjaw.

What Sloan's Liniment did for a Sprained Ankle

Mr. S. L. Rainey, of 307 Cedar Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:—"About Dec. 1st, 1907, I in some way sprained my ankle, and it became swollen and caused me much pain, so much I was almost unable to go and come from work. After a few applications of Sloan's Liniment my ankle was relieved and is now entirely well. This letter is written without any solicitation whatsoever, and you may use it above my

name. I am an accountant for the Southern Express Co. I wish you and your medicine every success."

Saved an Operation

Rev. Ed. R. Clark, of 126 Pinesett St., Charleston, S.C., writes:—"Allow me the privilege of saying a few words relative to the good effect of your wonderful remedy known as Sloan's Liniment. I have given one bottleful a test for bladder trouble, and am now prepared to say to any sufferer of any infirmities, that the wonderful Sloan's Liniment will cure. My predicament was of such a serious nature that I was afraid to consult a physician for fear an operation would be the result, but I decided to give Sloan's Liniment a trial and the result has been that I cured myself of an eruption of the bladder, and I shall henceforth sing its praises wherever I see an ardent sufferer from any aches or pains, internal or external.

Took away All Swelling and Soreness

Mrs. Olive Hurd, of Madison, N.H., writes: "I cannot say enough for Sloan's Liniment, it did so much for me. I had a sore on my leg for most four years, and this spring a doctor healed it up. For a month I felt fine, but had to be on my feet a great deal and above my knee was a swelling as big as my fist, hung right down and as red as if it had been blistered, and so sore I had hard work to get around; it pained me so, it made me faint. Seemed to be stiff in the cords.

One of my neighbors told me to get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and so I did, and put some right on. The next morning I could walk so much better, and I have kept using it every night and morning. The red has gone and also the swelling and soreness. I cannot thank you too much for your Liniment. I shall keep it in the house hereafter and will recommend it to all suffering friends."

Sprained His Wrist

Mr. L. Roland Bishop, of Scranton, Pa., writes:—"I feel it is my duty to send you my testimonial in regard to the wonderful Liniment that you have on the market today. On the 7th of this present month, as I was leaving the building at noon for lunch, I slipped and fell, spraining my wrist. I returned in the afternoon, and at four o'clock I could not hold a pencil in my hand. I returned home at five o'clock and purchased a bottle of your Liniment and used it five or six times before I went to bed, and the next day I was able to go to work and use my hand as usual. I thought sure I would be laid up, and as we are busy I was very much worried. I cheerfully recommend Sloan's Liniment to all persons who may injure themselves in any way."

The Orchard

Every farm should have a small orchard, at least. There are millions of acres of waste land throughout the country that might profitably be planted to fruit trees.

Do not try to make an orchard on virgin soil. Orchard trees have become thoroughly domesticated and do best on land that has been tamed, but for best results, the soil must be rich, made so with well-rotted manures which may be supplemented with specially prepared commercial fertilizer.

In planting an orchard the soil fertility should determine to some extent the distance between the trees; the rule being that the stronger the land the greater the distance between the trees, as the trees will attain greater growth than they would in poorer soil. Twenty-eight by thirty-two or twenty-eight by thirty-four is about right. Where desired, a filler of some early variety can be planted in between trees the wider way.

Remove all dead branches from fruit trees, being careful to cut close and smooth. Dead branches are a draft on the vitality of the tree, requiring nearly or quite as much moisture as the living.

For the stubs of pruned trees, use pure white lead and oil.

Don't forget to spray your orchard with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green before blossom time, and again when the bloom has fallen. These two sprayings are the most important of the season. The tent caterpillar, canker worm and codlin moth, with various fungus diseases, are to be warded off by this simple process.

Wood ashes, on account of the percentage of potash they contain, make an excellent garden and fruit tree fertilizer. Fresh, unleached wood ashes are valued at \$4.00 to \$7.00 per ton. That is, the four or five per cent of potash they contain per ton is worth about this much. Build some water proof sheds and save all of your wood ashes for use in the spring.

When spreading the ashes do not forget that the roots of the trees extend out quite a distance, so do not scatter the ashes too near the trunk, but put them out nearly as far as the limbs extend. The best means of protecting the orchard trees from mice is to keep the orchard free from weeds particularly in seeding time. A mowing machine will not do this. It takes cultivation and a hoe.

An Attack of Gout

The pain experienced by a victim of gout is intolerable. It generally makes its attack in the night and the patient is awakened by an intensely burning, wrenching pain in the ball of the great toe, or some other small joint. This pain is accompanied by symptoms of fever and continues with little abatement for twenty-four hours. The sufferer has a similar experience during several succeeding days and nights. Then the disease, which has been growing milder, leaves him.

Gout is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood, but is a disease by no means entirely local in its character.

It vitiates the blood and affects the system generally. Many other organs besides joints are subject to the gouty inflammation. The stomach, heart, lungs, head and even the eyes are known to have been thus affected.

To effect a cure, the poisonous uric acid must first be conveyed out of the system, and no remedy has been so efficacious in dissolving this poison and driving it from the blood as Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills.

An application of Sloan's Liniment to the affected part will relieve the congestion, stimulate the circulation, and quiet the pain.

Agricultural Items

Prepare to sow clover next spring with your oat crop. A one year's stand of clover will do wonders for the next corn crop.

Good seed grain, like good breeding stock, is sure to produce its like, and seed from weak, ill-nourished parents should never be used. It is hard, however, to convince some ignorant farmers that their weedy, wet oats are not worth as much as clean, bright grain.

Clover straw should be scattered back on the fields after threshing. Not much of it will be eaten by stock, and it is too valuable to let stand and rot down in a stack. Spread this on the thin spots of the clover field and see how it helps matters next spring.

The manure spreader is one of the most valuable tools and should have a place on every well-managed farm. It makes the work easier, enables the farmer to keep a larger number of acres up to a high state of fertility, and is the only means by which the work can be properly done.

One farmer says he has splendid success in seeding alfalfa with barley. He uses about one bushel of barley per acre, and then mows it off for hay before it gets rank enough to injure the alfalfa plants. He seeds rather heavy with alfalfa, as he wants the stand to thicken up as soon as the barley is taken off.

Do not plant corn until the soil is well warmed up. Under that condition the seed is not nearly so apt to rot, and there is not so much risk in getting it down too deep. For germination, seeds require moisture, heat and air. If put down too deep, the air is cut off and the seed is literally smothered. Air-dried seed, that is, seed from which all moisture has not been expelled, should not be planted as deep as harder seed. Fire dried seed and two-year-old seed require more moisture to start germination, so if the ground is dry, put

this seed right down into the moist earth.

If corn has to be cultivated too deeply in order to have the shovels scour, the adjustment is wrong. If the cultivator cannot be adjusted so as to do shallow work, it will be better to get one that can be. I would not take a cultivator as a gift that would not do strictly first-class work. It is a waste of time and energy to fool with poor tools in the corn field.

Don't forget to plant plenty of pumpkin seeds in the corn. Pumpkins make a feed for all kinds of stock which cannot be filled with anything else we have found. For lambs it is simply one of the best; for hogs it has no superior. For yield the common cow pumpkin is the best.

Farmers who have grown cowpeas and tested their value as soil benefitters, are careful to turn under all stems, leaves and trash on the field, even when the crop is harvested and fed to the stock.

Artichokes are recommended for hog feeding by F. A. Elford of Holmesville, Ontario. He plants them the same as potatoes and roots, and the pigs harvest the crop, enough seed being left below the reach of the hogs for the next year's crops. He claims that six hundred to two thousand bushels should be grown per acre. The only cultivation given is to go over the land in the spring with a spring tooth cultivator, working the surface level.

Prof. Rane of the New Hampshire Station recommends the American purple top rutabaga for the following reasons: It is a fine market sort, often selling in the markets for double the price of the early white turnip. It is also a splendid keeper, and is usually free from sponginess. While it cannot be planted as late as the early turnips, it can be used as a follow crop after early peas, provided the seed is sown not later than July 10.

The Suffering of Women

Women who get nervous and irritable over trifles, who are constant sufferers from headache, backache, dragging down feeling and pains prior to their monthly illness, despondency, and general debility, seldom realize

that the most of this suffering is the result of a diseased condition of the kidneys that should be attended to at once.

It is very important that the kidneys be kept in a healthy condition. Their work is to filter the blood as it flows through them, separate from it the poisons gathered in its course through the body and send it away purified.

When the kidneys are weak or diseased, they cannot do their work properly, and consequently the blood becomes sluggish and the whole system diseased.

Thousands of women have been restored to health and strength by Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. These pills cleanse the blood of impurities, heal any inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, relieve congestion, give new life and activity to the kidneys and urinary organs, and act as a tonic and regulator to the entire female system.

Finds the Pills Very Valuable

Mrs. Samuel Ware, Noblesville, Ind., R.R. No. 6, writes:—"Please send me at once one package of Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. I have tried the medicine and find it very valuable."

For Bladder Trouble

Mrs. Sadie Jones, Clyde, N. C., writes:—"Parker's Sure Kidney Pills for bladder trouble have helped me very much. I have used one package and wish you would send me two more. I enclose money."

Great to Regulate the Monthly Periods

Mrs. Maude Calhoun, of Twin Falls, Idaho, writes:—"Enclosed please find 50 cents in stamps, for which please send me two boxes of Dr. Parker's Kidney Pills. I have tried one box of them and they are great to regulate the monthly periods, and that is what I want them for, so send them by return mail if possible."

Helped Her More Than \$10 Worth of Medicine from a Doctor

Mrs. Ida L. Fessler, of Orwigsburg, Pa., writes:—"You will please find enclosed \$1.00 for which I would like you to send me \$1.00 worth of Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. I have used these before and they cured me of dropsy last winter. I have a couple of friends that are suffering with dropsy more or less, and I want them to try these pills and see if they will help them as they have me. Three boxes helped me more than ten dollars' worth of medicine from the doctor.

Thank the Lord I found out about your pills before it was too late."

For Female Weakness

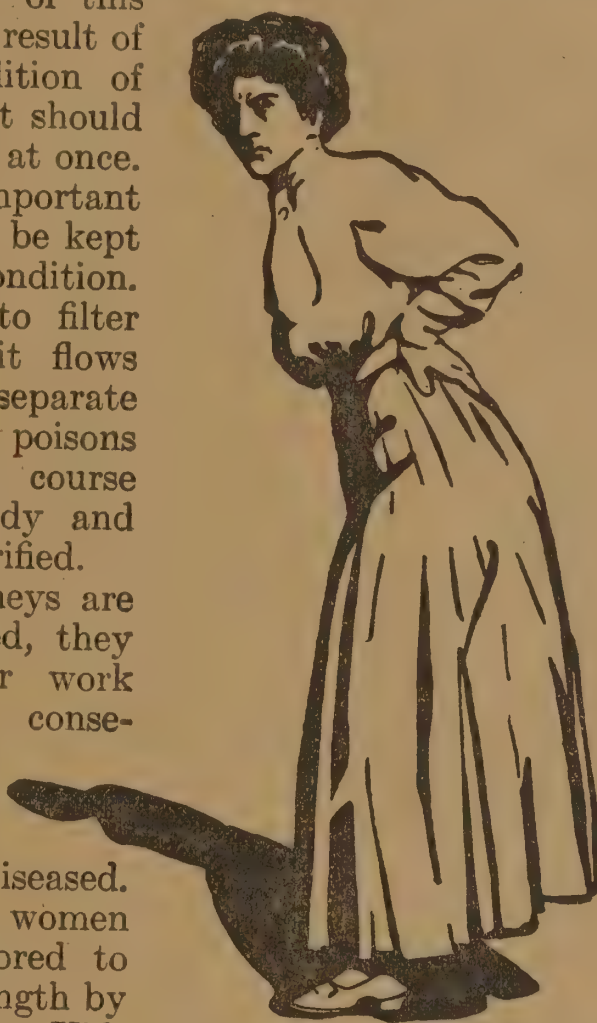
Mrs. Susan Adams, of Jen-son, Ark., writes:—"I think your Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills for kidney and bladder diseases, and for female weakness, are the best I ever tried in my life."

Better than Any Kidney Pill She ever Tried

Sarah Worthington, of Mitchell, Ind., writes:—"You will find enclosed \$1.00, for which I would like to have you send me a dollar's worth of Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. I must say that they have done me more good than any other Kidney Pill I ever tried. I think another dollar's worth will cure me."

Best Medicine ever Taken

Mr. Richard Young, Henry, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2, writes:—"Enclosed please find post office money order for which send me by mail Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. My neighbors want some of these pills to try. They have done my wife more good than any other medicine she has ever taken."



About Plows

"No one kind of plow is best under all conditions," says the *Progressive Farmer*.

The disc plow pulls more easily than the mold-board plow, but disc manufacturers sometimes exaggerate their claims about this feature.

A disc, by its revolving motion, will wrap heavy growths of weeds up and bury them better than can be hoped for from the mold-board plow.

If the land is to be broken year after year with the same plow, the mold-board plow will keep the land in better condition than will the disc.

In wet regions the mold-board plow is preferable to the disc, while the disc will often enable the farmer to plow when too dry to use the mold-board.

For turning under long vines, like those of hairy vetch, a disc does much better work, cutting off the vines,

while a mold-board plow would very often choke up with them.

It is best not to use a disc over twenty-four inches in diameter. It is better to use two discs to cut a total of sixteen inches, if desired, than to use one thirty-inch disc to turn the same width of land.

Disc plows will not have to be sharpened as often as mold-board plows, and are therefore cheaper to operate. Time is not lost in having them sharpened, and the blacksmith does not have to be paid so often for doing the work.

The disc does not throw as much sour sub-soil on top of the ground as does the mold-board plow; but when the deep plowing is done in the fall the soil has a chance to weather before the crop is planted; this is of little importance.

The Care of Seed Corn

Seed corn, as brought in from the field, has a high content of moisture. If, in the attempt to dry it out quickly, artificial heat is used with little or no attention given to ventilation, the chances are that the germ will start to grow. Artificial heat is dangerous at this stage. The important things are ventilation, a dry atmosphere, and a moderate temperature. Corn suspended from a wire in a well-ventilated shed, granary, or dwelling-house attic, in such a way that there is free circulation of air around each ear, is very favorably situated. Windows should be closed during nights and rainy days, but open the rest of the time.

If the fall be dry and hard freezing weather does not come until seed is well dried out, it will go through the winter nicely, in such quarters. If the weather be damp and winter sets in early, it should have the benefit of artificial heat. A chamber or attic through which a stove pipe passes will

answer; a furnace room in a dry cellar is very satisfactory. We have found long bushel boxes about one foot wide, with one quarter-inch wire netting for sides and top, very desirable storage for corn which has first been handled as above until it is fairly dry. Such mouse-proof boxes afford much ventilation, and may be stored in a dry furnace room, or in a moderately warm attic with safety, as winter sets in.

Experiments have shown that corn which is thoroughly dry will not be injured by any degree of cold. This, while interesting, is not as comforting as it would appear to be, for the reason that some confusion may result in deciding when corn is thoroughly dry; and further—corn once dry does not necessarily mean always dry. If left subject to a moisture-laden atmosphere it will very likely take up enough moisture to render it liable to injury from severe freezing.—*Ohio Station*.

The Health of Old People

Aged people must be more careful of their health than the young. It is important that their habits be regular. Even the hours of taking meals should not be changed in the decline of life, and the removal to new climates and forming new acquaintances by those in advanced life, should be avoided. Old people, like old trees, do not often take root and live long when transplanted to new soil.

The food of old people should of course be easy of digestion. They can often digest "stews" and hash better than boiled or roasted meats, probably because the meat is cut up fine, and is more thoroughly cooked. Milk is an excellent article of diet for old persons, unless it disagrees with the stomach. Potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips and asparagus are healthful, but peas, beans, cabbage, etc., had better not be largely indulged in. Ripe fruits, taken in moderation, are useful, but should be eaten at meal-time, not between meals.

When the feeble vitality of the aged seems to require it, a little wine could be taken with good results.

Aged people suffer very much from cold hands and feet, and indeed from languid circulation and low temperature generally. The heart, like all other muscles, has become feeble, and sends the blood lazily along the arteries.

This cold numb feeling, that often causes sleeplessness can be overcome by using Sloan's Liniment as a rub down before retiring, especially on the legs and feet. It stimulates the circulation, limbers up the muscles and joints, and imparts a comfortable feeling of warmth.

Old People Suffer from Paralysis

The nervous system being weakened in aged people, the way is opened for greater frequency of attack from paralysis. Sloan's Liniment has cured many cases of paralysis.

It stimulates the circulation, warms and tones up the nerves and tissues and gives immediate relief.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs

The old suffer very severely from urinary disorders. Very few men reach the age of seventy or eighty without experiencing some serious trouble from deranged kidneys, diseased bladder or prostate gland, gall stones, gravel or unhealthy urinary deposits of some sort.

For inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, retention of urine, enlarged prostate, and for removing uric acid and other impurities from the system, Dr. Parker's Sure Kidney Pills should be taken. These pills contain a large percentage of buchu, the greatest of uric acid solvents. They tone up the kidneys and bladder, remove impurities from the urine, invigorate the exhausted tissues and restore health and strength.

Bladder Troubles

Slight bladder troubles often develop into some serious disease. Chronic inflammation or catarrh of the bladder is a very common and troublesome affection among old people. The symptoms are slight, lancinating pains, with a feeling of heat in the region of the bladder, and a sense of weight and tenderness in the pelvic regions, frequent and tormenting desire to pass water, and sometimes a discharge of mucus, pus and blood in the urine. Frequently there are derangements of the appetite and digestive functions, a white or brown fur upon the tongue, a harsh, dry skin, thirst and general debility,—especially in the back and loins.

These disorders can be overcome by Parker's Sure Kidney Pills. These pills heal and tone up the bladder, invigorate the exhausted tissues and restore that organ to health and strength.

Cured of Paralysis and Rheumatism

Mrs. Jennie Hays, of Sonora, Ky., had been paralyzed on one side for over a year and could not use her arm. She applied Sloan's Liniment as directed, felt relief at once, and after three treatments could use the arm again as well as ever.

Hasn't Been Troubled with Rheumatism Since

Mr. J. P. Evans, of Mt. Airy, Ga., writes:—"After being afflicted for three years with rheumatism, I used Sloan's Liniment and was cured sound and well, and am glad to say I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. My leg was badly swollen from my hip to my knee. One-half a bottle took the pain and swelling out."

Mr. James Hyde, Beebe, White Co., Ark., writes:—"For twenty-nine years I have been at intervals a great sufferer from rheumatism. During that time no telling how many gallons of the various kinds of liniments and oils I have used, and with but little relief. Recently I was confined to my bed, helpless. One of your traveling agents, hearing of my case, sent me a sample bottle for trial. I used it with such satisfactory results that I requested him to send me two large bottles, and I have up to this time used about half of a fifty-cent bottle, and I am glad, indeed, to say (although in the decline of life) that in the industry of science you have been able to produce such a powerful and effective remedy as your Liniment."

Interesting Items

The average price of farm animals, January 1, 1908, as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, was: Horses, \$93.41; mules, \$107.76; milch cows, \$30.67; other cattle, \$16.89; sheep, \$3.88; swine, \$6.05.

Compared with January 1, 1907, the following changes in value and number are indicated: In numbers, horses have increased 245,000; mules increased 52,000; milch cows increased 226,000; other cattle decreased 1,493,000; sheep increased 1,391,000; swine increased 1,290,000.

In average value per head, horses decreased \$0.10; mules decreased \$4.40; milch cows decreased \$0.33; other cattle decreased \$0.21; sheep increased \$0.04; swine decreased, \$1.57.

In total value, horses increased \$20,952,000; mules decreased \$11,125,000; milch cows increased \$4,560,000; other cattle decreased \$35,619,000; sheep increased \$7,526,000; swine decreased \$78,761,000.

The total value of all animals enumerated above on January 1, 1908, was \$4,331,230,000, as compared with \$4,423,698,000 on January 1, 1907, a decrease of \$92,468,000, or 2.1 per cent.

A Texas lawyer who took up farming as a side issue, says the *Baltimore*

News, is said to be making \$100,000 a year on 1,400 acres of alfalfa. He cuts his crop four times a year, gets a ton an acre, and sells it at \$15 a ton on an average. Part of the seed is also harvested, and that yields \$18 an acre, the total revenue received in one year being \$109,200. This does not take into account the income derived from the sale of hundreds of heads of hogs, cattle, and other live-stock, which are fattened in the alfalfa fields. Throughout the West the crop has been found very valuable to farmers, as it is easy to raise, flourishing in different soils and climates, and is excellent food for stock. It requires no cultivation, growing rapidly after getting well started.

Alfalfa entered this country from Mexico many years ago, but it was not until comparatively recently that its value as a food for live-stock was recognized. Its hardy nature makes it an ideal crop for the dry lands of the West, and it thrives there without irrigation. It is now spread all over the country, growing from New York to California, and everywhere apparently making its way as a permanent addition to the nation's agricultural products.

Do You Suffer with Bilious Headaches? Are You Melancholy, Dyspeptic, Irritable? Are You Sallow and Emaciated?

If you have any or all of these symptoms you may be sure that your liver is not working properly

The liver is the largest organ in the body, and is subject to a variety of chronic as well as acute disorders.

The most common derangement to which the liver is subject is torpidity. This is the result of nervous disturbances. The liver lacks nervous stimulus, and the organ may be said to be paralyzed. Then there is inflammation and congestion of the liver. These diseases are attended with more or less cough, headache, pain in the right side, shoulders, and often with swelling over the region of the liver. The patient is apt to be melancholy, dyspeptic, irritable, sallow, emaciated and costive.

Constipation is liable to be a close companion to all diseases of the liver, but liver derangements of all sorts, which are generally the cause of constipation, are usually curable if properly treated.

The first thing to do is to stimulate the liver into action, and this can be done quickly by Dr Parker's One Dose Liver Pills. They hit the right spot, and many a despondent sufferer has been made glad by the stimulating virtues of these pills.

Parker's One Dose Liver Pills contain no mercury or other injurious mineral drugs, but are compounded from vegetable remedies of well known medicinal value.

They are sold by druggists and dealers, but will be sent direct from the factory on receipt of 10 cents for small package or 25 cents for a larger size.

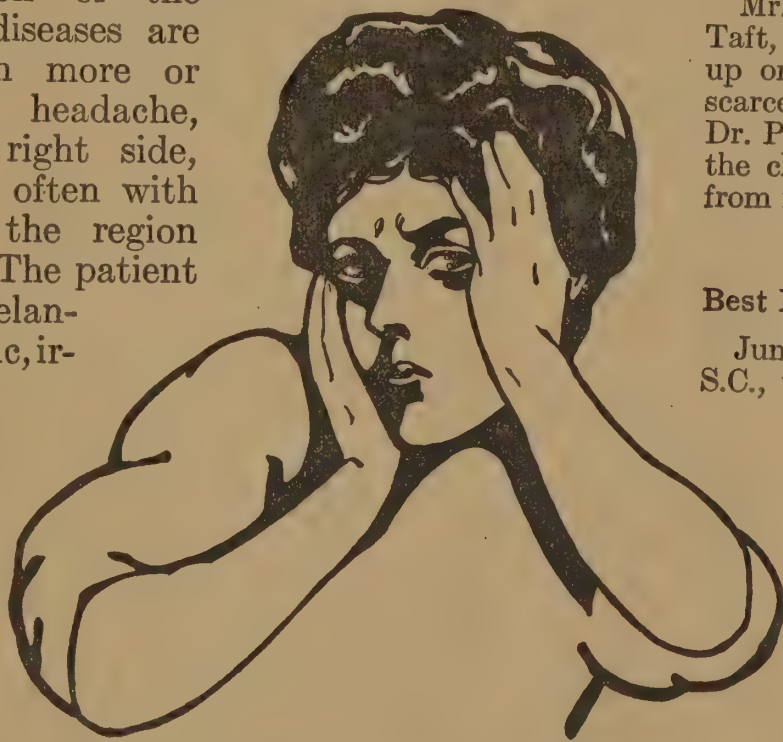
Address—Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass. Station A.

Could Scarcely See

Mr. C. H. Washington, of Taft, S. C., writes:—"I got up one morning and could scarcely see. I took one of Dr. Parker's Liver Pills and the cloud was cleared away from my eyes."

Best Remedy He ever Used

June Roberts, of Baldock, S.C., writes:—"Please send me a box of Dr. Parker's Kidney Pills and a box of Dr. Parker's Liver Pills. I got some of these pills from my druggist and found them to be the best remedy for liver and kidney trouble that I ever used."



A Splitting Headache

As Good as He ever Used in His Life

T. G. C. Fahnestock, of Walhalla, S.C., writes:—"I would like to have you send me one box of Dr. Parker's One Dose Liver Pills. I enclose 25 cents for same, in stamps. I cannot get the pills here. They have been recommended to me by a friend, and he says they are as good as he ever used in his life."

Gladly Recommends Them

Mrs. James Johnson, of Coke, Va., writes:—"You will find enclosed money for one package of your One Dose Liver Pills. Please send them by return mail. I have used one package and I gladly recommend them. They are better than any I have ever used."

Floriculture

Sweet peas do best when planted in a row running north and south.

For carnations in a quiet home garden, get seed of the old-fashioned clove pink, which is a carnation. You will get from this seed a thoroughly satisfactory set of plants, the flowers of which give that most delightful spicy odor, from which comes the name, clove.

It is said that a white hyacinth can be colored a delicate shade of pink by putting the stem in a bottle of red ink and letting it remain there for an hour.

October and November are the best months in which to plant bulbs. Dig up the ground for the bulb beds and mix through the soil a liberal amount of well-rotted manure. Set the bulbs at least three inches deep; they should be set with regard to color and height of flowers, as a promiscuous setting of bulbs is a great mistake.

Bedded tulips three years old should be reset. Separate the bulbs and set them in a bed by themselves, arranging the colors to form a star or some other artistic design.

Narcissus, daffodils and jonquils thrive best in a partly shady place.

Crocuses should be planted by themselves. They are pretty when placed in a trench as a border along a walk.

After the bulbs are planted, cover the soil with a mulch of dead leaves, and over these lay a few boards, raising them at one side, by placing a few stones under each board, to allow a current of air to pass through. Remove the covering when winter is past, not too early, as the flowers will be fuller and more beautiful when not touched by snow.

Pansies and lilies need good protection through the winter and should be planted deeper than most bulbs. Give them a sunny exposure and do

not hurry them in the spring. All covering should be left on until all danger from frost is over.

If you wish to have roses a-plenty, and in the autumn hydrangeas that are magnificent masses of bloom, then early spring pruning is necessary, says *The Ladies' Home Journal*. But don't in a fit of pruning enthusiasm, a passion for getting the garden-work "done up," prune everything. Pruning is not a spring medicine to be visited on every shrub alike, as our forefathers used to bleed the grown folks and give the children castor-oil. Quite as important as what to prune is what not to prune. Do not let anyone cut back your forsythias and spiræas and deutzias until after they have blossomed. Don't trim your wistarias, don't prune magnolias at all. Until after they have done blooming, early-flowering shrubs and vines should be let alone. But you can prune roses, hydrangeas, altheas, and cut back vines, except early-blooming roses.

In the South the pruning of roses is done in the winter time—usually in January; in the North it should be done before the second week in March—before the sap begins to run. In fact, if at that time your roses are not pruned, it is better to let them alone for another year.

First cut out every dead branch. To make sure that the branch is dead scrape the bark slightly with your thumb nail; if a greenish tinge shows underneath it is alive, however appearances are against it. Always cut off a branch close to the stem, even if you have to push back the earth to accomplish this. When stumps of dead branches are left—the usual practice—they make most attractive places for the board and lodging of insects. Make a clean cut, don't tear the bark or split it down—a clean cut heals easily. Rub a little fresh earth on the cut.

Constipation

The immediate cause of constipation is a diseased liver. Sedentary habits, astringent medicines, highly seasoned meat dishes, various diseases of a nervous character and a neglect to evacuate the bowels at proper periods, all tend to weaken the bowels and cause constipation.

The bad feelings from constipation are headache, dizziness, feverishness, loss of appetite, sometimes nausea, a weight and heaviness about the lower part of the belly, and a sense of confinement over the whole body.

One of the first things to be done is to establish the habit of attempting to evacuate the bowels at a particular hour each day. The best time for most persons is soon after breakfast in the morning. It is very important, too, that the diet be regulated.

Eat sparingly. Do not take any more into the stomach than can be digested easily. Don't eat white bread, rich pies, puddings, cakes, doughnuts, and rich meat dishes; they increase the disorder. But eat bread from unbolted flour, cracked or rolled wheat bread and fresh vegetables, as peas, beans, potatoes, squashes, and ripe fruits in their season are all wholesome.

Take one of Dr. Parker's One-Dose Liver Pills at night just before retiring to stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

A Great Boon to Sufferers

A. R. Ballard, of Air Mount, Miss., writes:—"Your Kidney and Liver Pills are certainly a great boon to the sufferers from kidney troubles. I have used them to my entire satisfaction, and cannot afford to be without them, knowing their efficiency and merit as I do. I cheerfully recommend them to all who are suffering from kidney troubles."

Helped His Wife

Mr. P. H. Duncan, of Mineral Spring, Mo., writes:—"Please send me one large box of Dr. Parker's One-Dose Liver Pills. I bought a ten-cent bottle some time ago, and they helped my wife more than anything she ever used."

Her Disease Was Chronic

W. B. Ward, Overton, Neb., writes:—"I herein enclose 25 cents for a large box of Parker's One-Dose Liver Pills. Your medicines are doing my wife a great deal of good. Her disease has been chronic, and it will take a long time to effect a cure, but I am sure your pills will do it."

Giving Satisfaction

Mr. H. B. Nesmith, of Matchless, W. Va., writes:—"Your Dr. Parker's Liver Pills are giving the best satisfaction of any pill I ever used in our family. I enclose twenty-five cents for another box, and would like very much to try a sample box of Dr. Parker's Anti-Dyspeptic Tablets."

A FRIENDLY HAND

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's feel'n
kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an'
won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a feller
just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder, in a friendly
sort o' way!

It makes a man feel curious; it makes the
teardrops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of
the heart.
You can't look up and meet his eyes; you
don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder, in a
friendly sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound, with its
honey an' it's gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses; but a good
world after all.
An' a good God must have made it—least-
ways that's what I say,
When a hand rests on your shoulder in a
friendly sort o' way.

James Whitcomb Riley.

He Recommends Sloan's Liniment to All Rheumatic Sufferers

Mr. Chas. J. Budlong, of Anthony, R.I., Box 125, writes: "For many years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism. My hips would swell to enormous proportions and my knee joints would pain me in the most excruciating, awful manner imaginable. I used often to have to fall from the bed into a chair and from thence to the floor, when I wanted to get from my bed. I used only some six or eight bottles of your celebrated Liniment and was cured. I cheerfully recommend its use to all rheumatic sufferers. Refer to me if you so desire. All letters answered."

The Destruction of Our Forests

The Government forester, Mr. Pinchot, predicts a wood famine twenty years from now. He says that practically all the mature timber in the United States, outside of the forest reserves, will have been used up.

The famine, however, is already beginning. Hickory, which is used by carriage builders and makers of tools and implements, is so scarce that it is hard to get at a high price.

The precious red cedar, too, which is used largely in the manufacture of lead pencils and cigar boxes, is becoming so scarce that farmers are actually digging up their cedar posts and selling them at a high price.

The most valuable of all woods for general purposes is white pine. Formerly it was the most abundant of all our woods, but it is now not far from being used up; and the final wiping out of this kind of timber in Michigan may be said to mark the ending of one of our greatest industries.

This disappearance of the white pine has compelled the use, as a substitute, of yellow pine. In like manner the precious and beautiful white oak now nearly gone, has been replaced by red oak and black oak, which formerly were deemed almost valueless.

Other kinds of trees which in earlier days were not regarded as fit for lumber, such as the cotton wood and red gum, are at the present time cut in enormous quantities to satisfy the market demand.

In spite of the vast damage done to the greatest of our national resources, we still have in the United States enough timber land to meet the country's requirements for all time to come if it shall be properly handled. Such, at all events, is the opinion of the forest service. But proper handling implies the exercise of the same intelligence and care in behalf of the forests as are used for the agricultural crops. The forests must be treated as cultivated areas, the lumber annually

drawn from them not exceeding what natural growth will replace.

The Southern Appalachians still contain the greatest stores of hard woods in the world, covering an area of over 70,000,000 acres. It is of the utmost importance that they be preserved, and, with this end in view, Congress has directed the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the subject and formulate recommendations.

In the West, vast tracts of public lands have been set apart as forest reserves by mere proclamation, but in the Southern Appalachians the timbered region is owned by private parties and cannot be confiscated by the Government; the only way would be to obtain possession of it by purchase.

Reckoning the value at only \$5.00 per acre, the expenditure required for the purpose would be in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000. Hence it is likely that Congress will decide to buy only certain important tracts such as may appear to be especially desirable, not only for timber, but also for conserving the flow of streams for water power and navigation; that is to say, streams which rise in the Appalachians, and whose flow would become unreliable if the forest cover were removed from the mountains.

The first government reservation was made in Cleveland's administration, and many additions have been made since then, but extensive as they are, they afford an inadequate provision for the future.

War has been waged in Congress against the setting aside of these reserves, but the fight has been carried on by those representatives who are either engaged or have some interest in the timber business. All farmers interested in this matter, are urged to communicate by letter with their Senator or Representative, requesting these men to make a hard fight for forest protection.

How to Relieve Indigestion

A sufferer from dyspepsia is a miserable being both in body and in mind. So intimately are the head and stomach connected by the nervous system that trouble or worry will destroy appetite and arrest digestion, and indigestion will cause irritability and despondency.

The immediate causes of dyspepsia are eating too hurriedly, not taking time to masticate the food properly, eating highly seasoned dishes, eating between meals and at unreasonable hours, particularly at bed time, abuse of tea and coffee, excessive use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks, sitting up late at night, the use of powerful drugs, worry, weak eyes, nervousness and general debility.

The symptoms of dyspepsia are distress after eating, stomach sore and tender, food rising in the throat, nausea or vomiting, sick headache, tongue furred or coated, disagreeable taste in the mouth, bowels irregular or constipated, colic or pain in the stomach, bloating of the stomach or abdomen, fullness or distension after eating, appetite irregular, sometimes lost and sometimes too great, pain in the stomach when empty, which is relieved by eating.

To relieve these symptoms, one of Dr. Parker's Anti-Dyspeptic Tablets should be taken after each meal. They stimulate and tone up the nerve centers of the stomach, assist in the secretion of the gastric juice, neutralize the gases and give immediate relief.

To keep the bowels open, one of the small brown pills on the top of package should be taken at night while they last.

Wind Colic

This is a severe and distressing pain in the bowels. Sometimes there is a swelling about the pit of the stomach and the navel. The belly-aches we had in childhood from eating too many green apples were a mild form of it.

Colic may be caused by a weakness in the digestive organs, by eating indigestible food or unripe fruit, by costiveness and by taking cold. Some people always have colic after eating certain kinds of fruit. When the pain is very severe, six or seven drops of Sloan's Liniment will give immediate relief. In ordinary cases Dr. Parker's Anti-Dyspeptic Tablets should be taken, one after each meal, and one of the brown pills which you will find in a little box at the top of the package every night while they last.

If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you with Dr. Parker's Anti-Dyspeptic Tablets, send 25 cents to us in cash or stamps, and we will mail you a package postage paid. Address—Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Boston, Mass., Station A.

Cannot Do without Them

Mrs. R. Grueninger, Floissant, Mo., St. Louis Co., writes:—"I want you to send me a box of your One-Dose Liver Pills. They have done me lots of good, and I can't be without them. Please send them at once, as I am waiting for them."

Much Pleased with Them

W. M. Nelson, of Dillsburg, Pa., writes:—"Your tablets received some time ago. I am much pleased with them. I doctored all summer for dyspepsia, and after reading about your tablets, sent to you, thinking they might help me. I am so much better that I enclose twenty-five cents for another box of Dr. Parker's Anti-Dyspeptic Tablets."

Had Stomach Trouble 20 Years

B. S. Muckenfuss, Secretary of St. Louis Base Ball Club, St. Louis, Mo., writes:—"I was so much pleased with Dr. Parker's Anti-Dyspeptic Tablets, bought from you some time ago, that I determined never to be without them, and this is to acknowledge receipt of last order of one-half dozen boxes. Since using these pills I have not had the stomach troubles which have bothered me for twenty years, and I can truthfully say your medicines have been invaluable to me, and I shall take pains to praise them to my friends and acquaintances. They are the best anywhere."

Lameness and Stiffness of the Muscles Relieved by Sloan's Liniment

Any unusual exercise or excessive straining will cause soreness and stiffness of the muscles and joints.

Athletes who are not in constant practice ache all over next day after they have performed some unusually strenuous stunt.



Farmers, too, and laborers suffer from muscular lameness, stiffness and creaking of the joints.

To relieve soreness and stiffness there is nothing like Sloan's Liniment. The

soreness disappears almost immediately after one application, and the joints lose their stiffness and gain their original elasticity.

Rheumatism All Gone

Mr. Feb.-Stevens, of Velma, S. C., writes:—"If I had known of Sloan's wonderful Nerve and Bone Liniment 60 days ago I should not have spent so many sleepless nights. Previous to that time I had tried various remedies to no purpose, and about that time the doctor said I had rheumatism for good. I came across a man that recommended Sloan's Liniment and I tried it and am perfectly satisfied with it, as I can now get about all O.K. and the rheumatism is all gone. Your medicine acted like magic."

Uses It in Cases of Extreme Fatigue

Mr. Harry K. Gilman, Instructor of Athletics, 417 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass., writes:—"During my connection with athletics and athletes, will say that I have used your Liniment in extreme cases of fatigue after physical exertion where an ordinary rub would not prove beneficial. I have also used it in massaging elderly men afflicted with rheumatism. Always keep a bottle around the house for the household, and always carry one in my grip, and will in the future."

A Green Stick Fracture

Mr. G. A. Forgey, of Tuscumbia, Ala., writes:—"About seven years ago I broke my right arm, and it was called by my physician a green stick fracture, and as I had to carry it in a sling, I used only Sloan's Liniment on it and within two weeks it was well, and hasn't given me any trouble since. Hoping you all the success in the world, I am, gratefully yours."

May 30, 1907.

Nothing Took out Soreness like Sloan's Liniment

Mr. J. F. Price, of Tuscumbia, Ala., writes:—"I am an engineer on the Southern Road from Chattanooga to Memphis, Tenn. The continued elevation of my arm upon the throttle gives it a sore feeling when on a long journey, and there is nothing that will take the soreness out like Sloan's Liniment, and I keep a bottle in my grip always."

Lame Leg Well in Two Weeks

Mr. A. L. Hunter, of Hunter, Ala., writes:—"I wish to say that I have used Sloan's Liniment on a lame leg that has given me much trouble for six months. It was so bad that I couldn't walk sometimes for a week. I tried doctor's medicine and had a rubber bandage for my leg, and bought everything that I could hear of, but they all did me no good, until at last I was persuaded to try Sloan's Liniment. The first application helped it and in two weeks my leg was well. I hope that you will publish this letter that some one may be benefited by it."

Feb. 19, 1908.



Cured Blood Poisoning from Fish Sting

Mr. J. E. Matthews, proprietor of St. James Hotel, Corning, Ark., writes:—"My finger was greatly inflamed from a fish sting and doctors pronounced it blood poisoning. I used several applications of Sloan's Liniment and it cured me sound and well. I will always keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in my house."

Greatest Medicine in the World

Mrs. Martha Coburn of Hunter, Ala., writes:—"I wish to say in regard to Sloan's Liniment that I think it is the greatest medicine in the world. I am 64 years old and for years I couldn't lie on my left side. I began using your Liniment two or three years ago and it entirely cured me and now I can lie on both sides and am thankful to you and your Liniment."

Used Sloan's Liniment for Cramps and Dysentery among Men during Spanish American War

Mr. Geo. A. Lake, of Denison, Texas, writes:—"I can't say enough for your remedies. Would not be without them for ten times their cost. Ever since Mr. E. E. Davis first got them here, I have not been without them, and my wife keeps the Liniment in her medicine chest at all times."

We use it both externally and internally with best of



success. We have used it for pain in the stomach and bowels and for cramps. Just as I was starting for war during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Davis gave me a large bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I used it in our troop at Camp Mobrey, for cramps and dysentery among the men. It worked fine and lots of the boys of Troop L, 1st Tex. Cav. U. S. V., will never forget the name of Sloan's Liniment. One case in particular was our bugler, Fred Ormsley; he was cramped until he could hardly stand it. I gave him half a teaspoonful of Liniment and in five minutes he was up and ready to go with the troop. I have also used your Colic Cure for horses, and can recommend it to all parties wanting reliable goods that they can keep on hand."

Swelling All Gone Down

Mrs. Marguerite Rau, of 634 Franklin St., York, Pa., writes:—"About ten weeks ago a sudden pain came in my right arm and I called in a doctor and he called it inflammatory rheumatism. I had been doctoring about seven weeks when I was told to get some of Sloan's Liniment, which I did and have been using it for about three weeks. Before I used your Liniment my arm was swollen from my elbow to the tips of my

fingers and was all black and blue, and looked as though there was something drawing in the elbow and would break open. Since I used your Liniment the swelling has all gone down and it isn't black and blue any more. Before I used your Liniment I could not sleep, the pain was so great. I have used three 25 cent bottles and have now got a 50 cent bottle. Your Liniment has helped me more in three weeks than all the doctoring I did."

Fell and Injured His Back

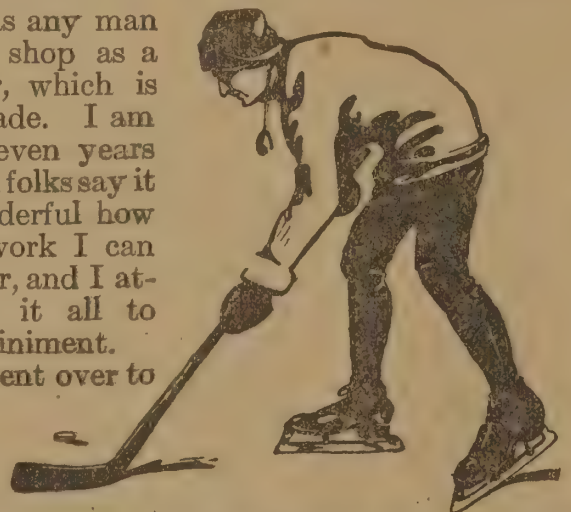
Mr. James C. Lee, of 1100 9th St., S. E. Washington, D. C., writes:—"Out of pure gratitude I write you these few lines in praise of your wonderful Liniment. Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I have suffered for thirty years, sometimes terribly; from the small of my back all around my stomach was just as if I had been beaten with a club. I have used every plaster I could get, belladonna, capcine, porous, with no relief. I sent to Chicago and bought a so-called electric belt, paid \$12.00 for it. It did no good. I sent to Cincinnati for another at \$5.00, and no good came from that."

"Last summer I was working near my daughter's, and my back pained me so I had to quit. I went to my daughter's house and laid down for ease, and she said, 'Papa, I have some Liniment here that might relieve you.' She rubbed my back well, and gave me some to take home to use again. I did, and rubbed well, and if you had seen me jump out of bed and run around the room you would have had a hearty laugh. It set me afire as I did not follow the directions. I soon learned how to use it. I have used one and a half bottles of 25 cent Liniment and can now do as much ladder or other work as any man in the shop as a painter, which is my trade. I am sixty-seven years old and folks say it is wonderful how much work I can get over, and I attribute it all to your Liniment."

"I went over to

Ana-
costia
last
Sun-

day week and saw a lady that was suffering with neuralgia. I told her of your Liniment and she bought a bottle. I saw her last Sunday and she told me after one application the pain left and had not returned. I would not be without the Liniment for any consideration, and shall recommend it to anyone suffering pain."



Sloan's Antiseptic Wart Remedy

For Man or Beast

A painless remedy for stubborn warts, 'canker,' fistula, corns and growths.

Can be used on any part of the body of either man or beast.

Valuable for removing warts from the hands of children.

Will soften and remove large warts or growths from horses or mules without leaving a scar or blemish.

Horsemen all over the country are using Sloan's Antiseptic Wart Remedy with splendid success.

Put up in two sizes, price 25 and 50 cents. Will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price.

Never Failed to Remove Warts

Mr. J. M. Ballenger, of the firm of M. P. Dill & Co., Gore, Ga., writes:—"We have used Dr. Sloan's Wart Cure on two mules that had five or six large warts on them some as large as a man's fist, and it has never failed to take one off that we used it on. It does not leave any scar scarcely where the

wart is, and we believe it will take off any wart if applied regularly for a week or two, and we can recommend it as being the best remedy for warts that we have ever tried."

Best Wart Remedy Made

Mr. W. J. Weir, of Salmons, Ky., writes:—"Enclosed please find 25 cents in postage stamps, for which please send me by mail one 25 cent package of Sloan's Antiseptic Wart Remedy. I consider this the best Wart Remedy made."

Cure for Warts

Hannah Michael, of Cleansville, N. C., writes:—"Please send me the Wart Remedy which you have been sending to my sister, Betty Apple. She tells me your Wart Cure is the best cure for warts that was ever known."

Recommends Sloan's Wart Remedy

Mr. J. H. Alvis, of Pocahontas, Ala., writes:—"Enclosed find 25 cents, for which please send me the worth of same in your Antiseptic Wart Remedy. I want some of this for my own use, and I will sell some of it. I have used your Wart Remedy before and have recommended it to several different people."

The Age of a Horse

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle nippers you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old;
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months the corners cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year;
In two years from the second pair—
In three years "corners" too are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three the second pair can't stop;
When four years old the third pair goes.
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each corner clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are bright;
Eleven finds the corners clear.

As time goes on the horsemen know
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get—project before
Till twenty, when we know no more.

—National Stockman.

Sloan's Liniment for Affections of the Throat and Chest

Asthma may be hereditary or may be brought on by a cold or exposure of some kind.

Symptoms.—There is great difficulty in breathing; the patient is sometimes forced to sit up straight or stand in order to get breath. It usually comes on in spasms which may last a couple of hours.

Treatment.—Pour a few drops of Sloan's Liniment into a cup of boiling water and have patient inhale the fumes. Sloan's Liniment applied to the chest will relieve the breathing.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the air tubes of the lungs.

Symptoms.—There is a sensation of soreness behind the breast bone, a continued cough with expectoration of thick phlegm, chilliness, slight fever, aching limbs and head and a general condition of nervousness and restlessness.

Treatment.—Apply Sloan's Liniment to the chest to relieve the pain, and make a gargle with twelve drops of the liniment in a little water. If this gargle is used several times a day, it will stop the cough.

A Cough or Cold in the Chest must be attended to at once or it may develop into pneumonia, chronic bronchitis or consumption.

Treatment.—Apply Sloan's Liniment to the throat and chest. If there is a cough, use a gargle made with ten drops of the liniment.

Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Tonsilitis, and all throat troubles invariably weaken the system, leaving the patient in a debilitated condition.

They are usually brought on by exposure to wet and cold, impure air, rheumatism, improper use of tobacco or alcoholic drinks.

Treatment.—Apply Sloan's Liniment freely to the throat and chest, and use a gargle made with twelve drops of Sloan's Liniment in a little water several times a day.

Croup is generally caused by change of atmosphere, exposure to wet or cold, and enlarged tonsils.

Symptoms.—These are cold in the head, wheezing, hoarseness, difficult breathing, sense of suffocation in breathing and violent choking.

Treatment.—Give the child a hot mustard bath at once. Have a tea-kettle boiling to moisten the air. Apply Sloan's Liniment to the chest and throat and with a feather or small brush paint the inside of the throat with the liniment to break up the phlegm.

Good for Sore Throat

Mr. C. A. Adams, Sandersville, Ga., writes:—"I took six drops of Sloan's Liniment on a spoonful of sugar for sore throat and found it was the only thing that did me any good."

Relief for Colds and Hay Fever Attacks

Mr. Albert W. Price, of Fredonia, Kans., writes:—"We have used Sloan's Liniment in the family for about a year, and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing instantly by swallowing two drops in a teaspoonful of water."

Cured Bad Case of Sore Throat

Mr. L. T. Hursh, of Coatesville, Ind., R.R. No. 1, writes:—"I find your Liniment the best remedy I have ever tried for sore throat, either for horse or man. I once cured a case of sore throat on myself the second day and almost the first night, which had continued for over three weeks, under constant treatment of three physicians (I was traveling) and it was getting worse."

Cured of Hoarseness

To whom it may concern, I (Mrs.) Mattie B. Ward, sustained loss of voice after six years' hoarseness. I could not talk without a strain. I made my living by singing and reading, consequently the loss of my voice was a great trial to me. While visiting my mother, I was persuaded to use Sloan's Liniment. Two applications convinced me that there was a decided change for the better in my voice, and after I had used it five or six more times, I could sing for the first time in six years.

I enjoy telling of my recovery, and I hope thousands of people afflicted as I was, or with any kind of throat trouble, will write to me and let me tell them how to get well.

(Signed) Mrs. M. B. Ward.

Sonora, Ky.



Suggestions For The Horse's Master

No animal appreciates kindness more than the horse.

Never strike a horse when he is frightened or shies at anything. The indiscriminate use of the whip has unnerved many a good animal.

When driving a horse keep him under control with a firm, steady hand, and do not worry him by jerking on the lines.

It is cruel to expect a horse to pull a heavy load, especially up hill, with a tight check-rein. Give him the free use of his head.

Shoes should be changed about every two months or oftener. The hoof, like your finger nails, keeps growing, and for that reason shoes must be changed frequently.

Keep the legs and feet clean and have a sharp lookout for stone bruises, cracks, or other diseases of the hoof. Be careful that there are no nail points which protrude uncomfortably or are twisted and liable to rasp the foot.

Avoid exposure to draughts when the animal is in the stable, and do not let him stand in a cold wind on the street. Cooling off too quickly causes many a fatal case of pneumonia.

Be careful about watering your horse at public drinking troughs. Contagious diseases, among them the fatal one of glanders, may be easily caught in this way.

A horse loves to roll after a hard day's work. Give him a chance to enjoy himself in this way for a few minutes after you take off his harness. Then use the curry comb and brush.

Don't be rough when you curry him, however. Remember that his hair is thin and his hide tender.

Have the stalls wide enough to allow the horse to lie down without being cramped, and see that the bedding is heavy enough so that he can rest comfortably.

Good water and clean feed should be fed at right intervals. The hay should be well shaken out before being fed to rid it of dust. When oats are dirty and dusty they should not be given to the horse until they have first been put through a cleaner or sieve, for lung troubles, such as bronchitis and "heaves," often follow the use of dusty food.

The horse enjoys a variety of feed, but sudden changes of diet are always dangerous. When desirous of changing the food, do so very gradually.

The quality of the food given must always be in proportion to the amount of labor to be performed. If the horse is to rest for a few days or do a small amount of work, give him a proportionate amount of feed. Over-feeding on Sunday accounts for lots of cases of colic, or "*Monday Morning Sickness*."

Feed hay first, then oats, and do not give water soon after feeding, as it washes or sluices the food from the stomach before it is fitted for intestinal digestion.

Rapid or severe labor can not be performed on a full stomach. For such labor, food must be given in small quantity, and about two hours before the animal goes to work. Even horses intended for slow work must never be engorged with bulky, innutritious food immediately before going to labor.

What to Do when the Horse Is Sick

Bone Spavin. Rub affected parts well with the ends of the fingers, then apply Sloan's Liniment freely. Very little rubbing is necessary after the application, as the liniment is very penetrating. It might be well for someone to stand at the animal's head while the liniment is being applied. Have the shoe on the lame leg one-half inch longer at the heel and the calk one-quarter inch higher. Always use the liniment when the horse returns from a hard drive.

Bog Spavin. Treat as for Bone Spavin. To relieve the soreness it is sometimes well to create a little irritation. This can be done by rubbing the leg after applying the liniment.

Cracked Heels, Scratches, Barbed Wire Cuts, Old Ulcerated Sores and Mud Fever. Clean the parts with warm water and good castile soap, and dry thoroughly. Apply Sloan's Quick Cure.

Galls—Saddle or Collar. Apply Sloan's Sure Shot Gall Cure.

Curb. Let the animal rest for a few days, put on a high-heeled shoe, and apply Sloan's Liniment once a day for a week.

Cough. Dampen the hay and oats; feed mashies, and give Sloan's Fever and Distemper Remedy three times a day before feeding.

Colic—Flatulent or Spasmodic. Keep the horse blanketed and away from all draughts, if possible, and give Sloan's Sure Colic Cure according to directions. Bathe the horse's stomach with Sloan's Liniment to keep up the circulation.

Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye and Catarrhal Fever. Give the horse plenty of pure, fresh air, avoiding draughts, and provide a loose box in some quiet part of the stable. Have the floor covered with clean straw or sawdust. Have blankets and clothing fastened

on the patient loosely, and keep plenty of fresh water within easy reach. Feed no dry hay. Make a gruel, using one part linseed meal, two parts bran and one part oats. Pour two quarts of hot water over this, add one teaspoonful of fine salt; stir well and let stand one hour, then add four quarts of cold water, and arrange the pail before the horse so that it cannot be overturned. Give from twenty to thirty drops of Sloan's Fever, Pinkeye and Distemper Remedy every hour for eight hours, then every two or three hours, according to the severity of the case.

Heaves, Broken Wind, Asthma. Dampen the hay and feed with lime water. Give Sloan's Heave and Cough Powders according to directions on package. The horse can be kept at work while taking these powders.

Mange. Apply Sloan's Quick Cure with a sponge, brush or swab.

Nail in the Foot. Keep the wound open and apply Sloan's Liniment two or three times a day. This liniment is an antiseptic, and will kill all germs and draw out any poison and prevent lockjaw.

Pleurisy and Pneumonia. Place the horse in a loose box, free from draught; blanket him and bandage legs to keep warm, but not hot. Give him plenty of fresh water and feed bran mashies, boiled carrots, or grass, and give Sloan's Fever, Pinkeye and Distemper Remedy, twenty drops every thirty minutes for six hours, and then continue according to directions on bottle.

Ring Bone. Use Sloan's Common Sense Paste Blister and Sloan's Liniment

Shoe Boil or Capped Elbow. See that the shoes are properly made. Tie up the foot which causes the trouble every night in old cloths, and apply Sloan's Liniment.

Shoulder Slip or Sweeney of the Shoulder. Remove the shoes, and place the animal in an open lot, if it is possible. Massage the shoulder well and apply Sloan's Liniment night and morning for four days, then give treatment with the liniment once a day, and in a few days you will notice a decided improvement.

Thrush. Change shoes and relieve pressure, cleanse the feet thoroughly and apply Sloan's Liniment.

Wind Puffs. Apply Sloan's Liniment freely.

Worms. Give Sloan's Worm and Tonic Powders as directed on package. These powders will not only kill the worms but will destroy the eggs and act as a tonic to the whole system.

For further information on the care and treatment of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry, send for "Sloan's Treatise on the Horse." This book is sent absolutely free. Write to Dr. Earl S. Sloan, 615 Albany Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Abscess on Neck

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, of Lawrence, Kans., R. F. D. No. 3, writes:—"Your Liniment is the best I ever used. I had a mare with an abscess on her neck and one 50 cent bottle of Sloan's Liniment entirely cured her. I always keep it around all the time for galls and small swellings and for everything about stock."

April 20, 1908.

Cured Sweeney and Removed a Spavin on a Mule

Mr. G. T. Roberts of Resaca, Ga., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 43, writes:—"I have used your Liniment on a horse for sweeney and effected a thorough cure. I also removed a spavin on a mule. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. I regard Sloan's Liniment as the most penetrating and effective liniment I have ever known."

May 25, 1905.

Has Not Needed a Veterinary

Colby Bros., of the Mineral City Livery, Fort Dodge, Iowa, writes:—"I have been using your Colic Cure, Liniment, and Fever and Distemper Remedy for the past ten years, and since I have been using them, I have never had a veterinary in my barn, and have not lost a horse from either colic or distemper, and will say that any man with

a horse or horses should not be without your medicine in his barn as he will never have an occasion to call a veterinary.

Saved His Percheron Stallion

Mr. J. Albert Pahlman, Pocomoke City, Md., writes:—"Last November your Fever Remedy saved my Percheron stallion Jumbo. He took sick on the cars the first day out; and on May 31st your Sure Colic Cure saved a fine work mare, but it took five hours to do it. It was a very bad case. Have used it on a great many horses for others and it always brings the results."

No Other Liniment Gave Same Result

Mr. Alf. A. Edwards, of the Edwards Transfer and Storage Co., Waco, Texas, writes:—"In the fifteen years of continuous operation of a dray line in Waco, it has been necessary to use a bit of liniment. I have so far failed to find any that gave to me the results and desired action as yours, and I heartily recommend its use and will say further it's a good thing to have in the barn. If needed, it's like a gun in Texas, needed badly and quick."

Excel Any on the Market

Mr. W. B. Crockitt, of Jonesboro, Ark., writes:—"I have been handling stock for thirty years, with the Three State Mill Co. and also with the Three State Stock Co. I have used Sloan's Liniment, Quick Cure and Colic Cure, also your Sure Shot Gall Cure. These remedies excel any that are on the market in America. They should be placed where all stock men and mill men could get them, because they are almost as necessary as food around a mill."

Was All Right in Three Hours

Dr. J. E. Neal, of Plymouth, N. C., writes:—"A gentleman brought me his horse to doctor last Thursday night. He had the colic proper. I gave him your Sure Colic Cure and in three hours he was all right. The people depend on me to doctor their horses, so please send me your Treatise on the Horse."

Saved the Lives of Several Horses

Springer & Springer, Importers of Belgian-French Draft and Oldenburg Coach Horses, Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., writes:—"We are importers of horses, and have used your Liniment, Colic Cure and Fever Cure for many years, and we have had the very best success with the same. We find it most important to keep it on hand, both in shipping and in our barns, or where we are sending horses out for sale, as it is often difficult to call the aid of a veterinary and we believe we have saved the lives of several horses by having the Fever and Colic Remedies especially. We therefore take pleasure in recommending these remedies to any horsemen and to the public."

Colic in Horses

Is your horse subject to sudden attacks of colic?

There are very few horsemen who have not had to contend with this dreaded disease at some time or other.

When colic is not checked at the outset, it is very liable to develop into inflammation of the bowels, and when it does, there is little chance of saving the horse's life.

To relieve and cure a severe case of colic, nothing acts so quickly and surely as Sloan's Sure Colic Cure. It has never been known to fail when given in time and is a positive insurance against colic.

A package of Sloan's Sure Colic Cure contains twenty-six doses, and is so easily administered that a woman or a child could give it.

We guarantee this remedy to do all that we claim for it; that is, give perfect satisfaction; and if you do not, after a fair trial, find it to be as represented, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Saved Several Horses

Mr. E. N. Dickerson, of The Imperial Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C., writes:—"I beg to say that I have used lots of your 'Sure Colic Cure' and keep it in my stable all the

time, as I am sure it has saved several horses for me. I also use your Liniment and Fever Remedy, which have proved to be of great value to the horse."

Finds Them the Best

Mr. Philip H. Hagemann of Mt. Vernon, Ind., writes:—"I have been using your veterinary remedies exclusively in my Sale and Livery Stable for the past six years, and find them the best I have ever used. When your Sure Colic Cure fails I give up hope of any other skill. We buy your remedies by the dozen and keep a full supply all the time, and I use your Liniment on myself and family and recommend it to all my friends."

Mr. C. V. Edwards, of 126 Chestnut Street, Richmond, Ind., writes:—"I have used your Liniment for myself and horses for about four years and find it *does the work*. About two months ago I had a mare down with the colic. I gave her your Colic Cure and the following day she was able to work."

Never Saw a Case of Colic Prove too Much for It

Mr. G. H. Rowe, Sparta, Ill., writes:—"While serving as an officer on the steamer Montezuma, which carried horses and mules to South Africa, I saw your Colic Cure used on the horses and never saw a case of

colic prove too much for it.

"We had 1,250 horses on board for over a month, so that we had a good opportunity to test the remedy thoroughly.

"The veterinarian used your liniment, also, for sore shoulders and sprains, and the horses were landed in a particularly fine condition.



Hints on the Care of Cattle

You can never handle a nervous cow by abusing her. Be gentle, tender and manly even when milking a cow.

Don't keep any more cows than you can handle comfortably. A cow must be comfortable in order to yield a profit to her owner.

The type of dairy cow needed is the cow weighing about 1000 pounds. She must have a lean head and neck.

"Blood tells." Wherever you find profitable cows or herds of cows, you will find strong evidence of breeding every time.

Do not moisten the hands with milk before milking. Milk with dry hands. If the teat is chafed or sore use a little vaseline to moisten it.

Clip the long hair off the udder, flanks and tail, and wipe off the udder with a damp cloth before milking, and you will be surprised how much cleaner the milk will be.

A milking stool out of the core around which fence wire comes wound is the discovery of one resourceful farmer. He nails a bit of board on one end to make the seat more comfortable, while he uses the auger hole in the other end to hang the stool on a nail when not in use.

Have good ventilation in the cow barn. The best stables are long with low ceiling. The ceiling should be tight to prevent dust and chaff from falling through.

The floors should be tight and well drained.

Manure should be removed from the stalls and gutters before the morning milking and before milking at night, if the cows remain in the stable all day.

The cow barn should be white-washed twice a year and be so arranged that the sun can shine in, for sunshine is very essential in keeping the barn clean and sweet. A properly kept cow stable has no odor. Land plaster should be used freely in stables to absorb all odor.

All cows need salt and it is a good plan to have a chunk of rock salt in each manger, or a salt box in the yard.

Don't keep your cows in the barn all the time, summer and winter. Cows cannot keep healthy without air and exercise, and when the cow becomes diseased those who drink her milk are in danger.

When you buy new stock, it will be worth your while to have them examined carefully before allowing them to mix with your other cattle, in case they have some disease that would be liable to spread through the whole herd.

Care of the Calf

When the calf comes, put it into a clean, dry, sunshiny pen. Let it have plenty of outdoor exercise, but be careful to put it into the barn again as soon as it is through frisking.

Give it sweet, warm milk, and be careful to keep the temperature even at every meal.

Add a little fat in the form of boiled flax or some cracked corn to balance the protein in the skim milk. Put flax in the milk but feed corn meal or shelled corn dry in a feed box after giving the milk.

Be careful not to overfeed. Feed three times a day, giving about two quarts of milk each time; increase gradually until the calf is taking about half a pail twice a day when about to be weaned.

Have a feed box filled with nice clover hay so that it can nibble at it as soon as the stomach gets ready for dry feed.

Feed again in small amounts. Give only what can be cleaned up at once.

It is very important that the calf be fed regularly. In winter he will thrive better if given silage or roots. Some succulence in winter is necessary to its best growth and condition, and a calf fed in this way is not so liable to have a setback when turned out to grass.

Common Ailments of Cattle

Acute Indigestion or Tympanitis. Acute indigestion is characterized by swelling of the left flank, and is caused by the formation of gas in the rumen or paunch.

It may be caused by any kind of food which produces indigestion, eating too greedily of turnips, potatoes, cabbages, middlings and cornmeal, grass or clover when wet by dew or rain, frozen roots, or grass from pastures covered with hoar frost.

Treatment.—Give eighty drops of Sloan's Sure Colic Cure according to directions on package.

Diarrhoea. Both acute and chronic diarrhoea are very common diseases.

Diarrhoea is a symptom of irritation of the intestines, resulting in increased secretion or increased muscular contractions, or both. The irritation is sometimes the result of chilling from exposure, improper feeding, irritant foods, indigestion, organic diseases of the intestines, or parasites.

Treatment.—Mix sixty drops of Sloan's Liniment in one ounce of whiskey, and give every six hours until the animal is better. Keep the animal in a clean stall, away from draughts.

Foot Rot. A variety of causes may produce foot rot. It may be due to overgrowth of the claws and inward pressure, or it may be caused by the irritation of stable filth, to impaction and hardening of soil between the claws, or to other foreign substances becoming wedged in and causing inflammation or ulceration of the skin in the interdigital space.

Treatment.—Have all filth removed from the stable. Keep the animal on a good dry floor. Wash the foot well with soap and water, and apply Sloan's Liniment freely with a small brush.

Ringworm. This is a common disease among cattle in the winter

and spring. It becomes manifest by the formation of circular patches on the skin, which soon become denuded of hair. The cuticular layer of the skin is slightly inflamed and vesication with exudation occurs, followed by the formation of scaly, brittle crusts.

Treatment.—Remove all crusts by washing with soap and water, then apply Sloan's Liniment twice a day. Cleanse and whitewash the stable to destroy the spores scattered by the crusts.

Scouring in Calves. Calves kept indoors suffer to a greater extent from scouring than those running in the open air and having the invigorating influences of sunshine, pure air, and exercise. Close, filthy, bad-smelling buildings are especially causative of the complaint.

All drains should be cleansed and sweetened, dung heaps removed, floors and walls scraped and washed, followed by a liberal application of chloride of lime.

Treatment.—Mix one part Sloan's Liniment with two parts of milk in a bottle and give one tablespoonful of the mixture night and morning for three days.

Apply Sloan's Liniment to the abdomen when that becomes tender to the touch.

Cures Foot Rot in Cattle and Grub Worms on Sheep

David Fitzgerald, Powling, N. Y., says:—"We have used your Liniment on cattle for foot rot, and on sheep to kill grub worms and scab, and it gave entire satisfaction in every case. We consider your remedies the best we have ever used, and we heartily recommend them."

Best Liniment He ever Used

Mr. Chas. Thomas, of Margerum, Ala., writes:—"Please send me your book 'Sloan's Treatise on the Horse.' I find your Liniment the best I ever used."

January 20, 1908.

In the Pig Pen

Pigs should have a dry, warm bed, kept clean and free from dust.

The sow and litter will fare better if they are kept separated from the rest of the herd until the pigs are at least a month old.

If the trough for the sow is made flat and shallow and the slop fed the sow is sweet and warm, the pigs will begin to eat at three weeks old; but if the food is cold and sour, they will eat very little so long as the sow furnishes them plenty of milk.

Nothing adds to the thrift of a pig so much as to have him relish his food at meal times.

It is a good plan not to feed pigs more than they can eat up clean before they leave the trough or pen.

Never feed sour food at any time. Souring swill destroys from thirty to sixty per cent of the food value of the rations, and the hog when feeding upon clover should have something to correct the acidity of the stomach rather than a food to intensify it.

Cheap molasses or sorghum is valuable for fattening hogs. When fed liberally, it is a healthful food and makes fine pork.

It would pay to raise more sorghum in order to have a surplus to feed to the stock.

Exclusive corn diet is bad for the brood sow. She cannot farrow strong pigs on such a fattening diet. Very little corn should be fed, but rather a ration made up of foods rich in protein, such as wheat bran, ground oats and clover.

As it is next to impossible to raise a litter of pigs without some of them getting the scours, it is well to know that Sloan's Liniment mixed in the feed is an excellent remedy for this disease. Allow a teaspoonful to each pig.

Diseases of Swine

Distemper, Thumps and Scours. Give Sloan's Liniment in the feed at night or in the morning for four days. It is an excellent remedy for cough, thumps and scours.

For severe cases of hog distemper give Sloan's Fever, Pink-eye and Distemper Remedy.

Mange and Lice. To rid swine of mange and lice, mix two parts of Sloan's Liniment with one part of water and spray well over the animal.

Pneumonia. Give Sloan's Fever, Pink-eye and Distemper Remedy and apply Sloan's Liniment to the outside of the throat. Give this same treatment in case of a severe cold or chill.

Cured Hog That Weighed 986 Pounds

Mr. E. T. Rosengrant, of the Sandy Ridge Stock Farm, Thomasville, Ga., writes:—"I have cured some bad cases of pneumonia where everything failed but your Fever, Pinkeye and Distemper Remedy. I think one of the best known cases I ever cured was one of my hogs that weighed 986 pounds at the Montgomery Fair, where over 2,000 people saw me work with that hog. That hog was a favorite to the public and they took interest in his condition from the time he took sick until they saw him eat. I used a syringe to give him the Fever and Distemper Cure, and bathed on the outside over the lungs with Sloan's Liniment."

Cured of Hog Cholera

A. P. Williams, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes:—"Five years ago I was in the employ of Mr. J. D. Richardson, Lafayette, Ind., as his barn foreman. Some fine hogs that I was feeding took the cholera. I could not

hear of any good remedy, so I gave them Sloan's Liniment and did not lose a hog. Some were so bad they would not drink sweet milk and I was compelled to drench them. I have tried it at every opportunity since and always find it O. K. I recommended it to my neighbors last fall and they did not lose any hogs after they had used it."

R. F. D. No. 22.



Swine Plague or Hog Cholera

Hog Cholera is a highly contagious and infectious disease.

It prevails as an epizootic, and is the most fatal malady to which swine are liable.

Hog Cholera appears to arise from contagion and infection only, no amount of bad management, filth, want of drainage or decomposing food being sufficient of themselves to induce it.

The symptoms are loss of appetite, general prostration, small and frequent pulse, hanging ears, sullen appearance, painful and haggard expression, watery eyes, conjunctivæ red and spotted, dirty secretion about the eyelids, generally preceded by a red blush and red spots on the ears, the abdomen and internal aspects of the extremities.

The reddened spots are at first hot and painful to the touch, but afterwards become cold, humid, and insensible even to the pricking of a pin. As the disease advances, tremblings and convulsions are manifested, the animal grinds its teeth, the flexor muscles of the limbs contract and the animal stands on its toes. These symptoms are succeeded by paralysis of the posterior extremities, or of the whole body.

Diarrhoea often sets in, the breathing becomes catching and convulsive, a painful cough is present; the convulsions become more aggravated, and may continue to the end, or the animal becomes comatose until it dies.

Treatment.—Isolate the animals at once if possible. A dry, airy, well littered building should be provided, abundantly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime. Rugs steeped in a solution of one or the other of these disinfectants may be hung at intervals, and sulphurous acid set free by burning a pinch of sulphur three or four times a day.

The dung should be saturated or

thickly sprinkled with finely powdered copperas.

The diet should be well-boiled gruel of barley, rye, or graham flour; or, if fever runs high and the temperature is raised by such food, cornstarch made with boiling water or milk may be substituted. Fresh, cool water should be freely supplied, either pure or slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.

Mix one part Sloan's Liniment with two parts of milk in a bottle, shake well and give each hog a tablespoonful of the mixture night and morning for three days.

In an extreme case it might be given for three days, allowing an interval of two days, and given again for two days more.

To administer the dose, a hard rubber syringe can be used, or the mixture can be given from a small, open-mouthed bottle.

To avoid measuring a tablespoonful each time, a measure mark might be made on the bottle with a file.

Sloan's Liniment is such a powerful antiseptic that it kills the germs of the disease, soothes the inflammation, stimulates and heals the enfeebled organs, reduces the fever and stops the diarrhoea almost immediately. When the bowels are badly inflamed, apply Sloan's Liniment with a brush or swab to the abdomen.

Has not Lost Any Hogs since He got the Liniment

A. J. McCarthy, Idaville, Ind., writes:—"My hogs had hog cholera three days before we got your Liniment, which was recommended to me by a neighbor who was using it with success. I have used it now for three days and my hogs are almost well. One hog died before I got the Liniment, but I have not lost any since."

Stopped Coughing in Hogs

Mr. G. W. Balsbaugh, of Peru, Ind., writes:—"I had four pigs that were coughing and were not doing well. I gave them some of Sloan's Liniment and they got better at once."

When Going into the Sheep Business

The last bulletin of the Oklahoma Station gives the following notes on founding and managing the flock:

In going into the sheep business, it is advisable to start with a small flock. Success is largely influenced by experience. The small flock is very easily handled, and as it increases the owner's experience increases, so that he is able to cope with the problems that may present themselves. Many amateurs make a failure of the business by starting in with a large flock, as they have neither the experience nor the facilities for handling them. Even though sheep are easily managed, there are problems peculiar to the business which the shepherd is best fitted to meet with the knowledge from practical experience.

If you start with grades, use only pure-bred sires of some one particular breed. Do not select a ram from one breed one year and one from another breed the next year, as no improvement can be expected where such a method is followed. The standard of a flock can be raised very rapidly by using good sires each year and culling out the inferior ewe lambs.

In order to obtain the best results, lambs should be taught to eat grain

as early as possible. Corn and oil cake in "pea" form make a very good ration. The lambs should be fed grain in a "creep," that is, an enclosure into which the lambs may pass but the entrances of which are not large enough to allow the ewes to enter. The first six months of the lamb's life are the most important, and, though the pasture may be abundant, large profits will be realized on the grain fed.

It is advisable to dip sheep twice each year, in the spring and in the fall. The spring dipping should be done shortly after the shearing has been done, at which time the lambs should also be dipped, as the ticks are likely to leave the ewes and get on the lambs after the former have been sheared. Any of the standard coal tar dips, such as kresol, zenoleum, etc., will prove satisfactory, though some shepherds prefer a sulphur dip. In using the coal tar dips, we have obtained better results by using solutions that are recommended in the directions accompanying the preparations. Dipping is the only practical method of keeping the flock safe from the ravages of ticks, lice and scab.

Sloan's Sure Shot Gall Cure for Horses

No stable medicine chest is complete without Sloan's Sure Shot Gall Cure.

For treating wounds or abrasions of the skin, barbed wire cuts, scratches, old ulcerated sores, mud fever, and all harness and saddle galls, this remedy has no equal.

Sloan's Sure Shot Gall Cure cleanses without soap or water, allays all inflammation, toughens the skin, and heals the sores very quickly. You can keep on using the horse while it is being treated.

In buying Sloan's Sure Shot Gall Cure you get good value for your money. It is put up in large tin cans—price 25 cents and 50 cents.

Do not need a Veterinary Surgeon

Bedell Bros., of Mount Carmel, Ill., write:—"We run a Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, city transfer, and handle hard and soft coal. We do an extensive business and handle a great many horses. We have used Sloan's Remedies for years, and find them to give perfect satisfaction. We do not need a veterinary surgeon as long as we have Sloan's Remedies. We would not be without them.

"We will conscientiously recommend them to all horsemen"

An Antiseptic Remedy for Black Tongue in Dogs

Mr. W. H. Hemingway, of Rome, S. C., writes:—"One syringe full of Sloan's Liniment injected into a dog's mouth undiluted, will cure the disease commonly called 'Black Tongue'."

A Successful Remedy for Hernia or Rupture

Rupture is an exceedingly common affection. Many people, especially women, from motives of delicacy, are apt to conceal the misfortune, and not seek advice until it is too late.

When a swelling comes on suddenly in the groin or at the navel, after considerable exertion, it is very likely to be a rupture.

Hernia is a protrusion of any internal organ from the cavity where it belongs, but the term is usually applied to a protrusion of the bowels through the walls of the belly.

Lifting, straining or making violent muscular exertion of any kind will often cause the bowel to force itself through at the weakest spot. It pushes the lining of the belly along before it, which forms a bag or sack in which the projecting bowel is enclosed, forming an external tumor.

Some of the symptoms of hernia are pain in the site of the hernia itself, in the interior of the abdomen or at the back. The pain may be an acute, sharp, cutting or burning pain, or a dull, heavy, aching pain. Besides the pain there may be a sense of weakness in the hernial site and the patient may be subject to indigestion, accompanied by flatulency, colic, constipation, nausea or actual vomiting. As soon as the complaint is discovered, the bowel should be put back in its place and a truss should be worn.

Before putting on the truss, massage the flesh firmly but gently with the fingers to open up the pores of the skin, then apply Sloan's Liniment freely with the hand or a small brush.

Apply the liniment night and morning for at least twelve weeks. Do not rub after the application, as it might cause too much irritation. There may be a little irritation at first in any case, however, but this will wear off in a few days. Should you perspire freely in summer the

liniment could be washed off before putting on the truss.

Sloan's Liniment is very penetrating and reduces the size of the hernia so that by the help of a truss it can be pressed back into place.

It will not only kill the pain, but will allay all inflammation. At the end of twelve weeks, if the liniment has been applied faithfully, the truss can be thrown aside.

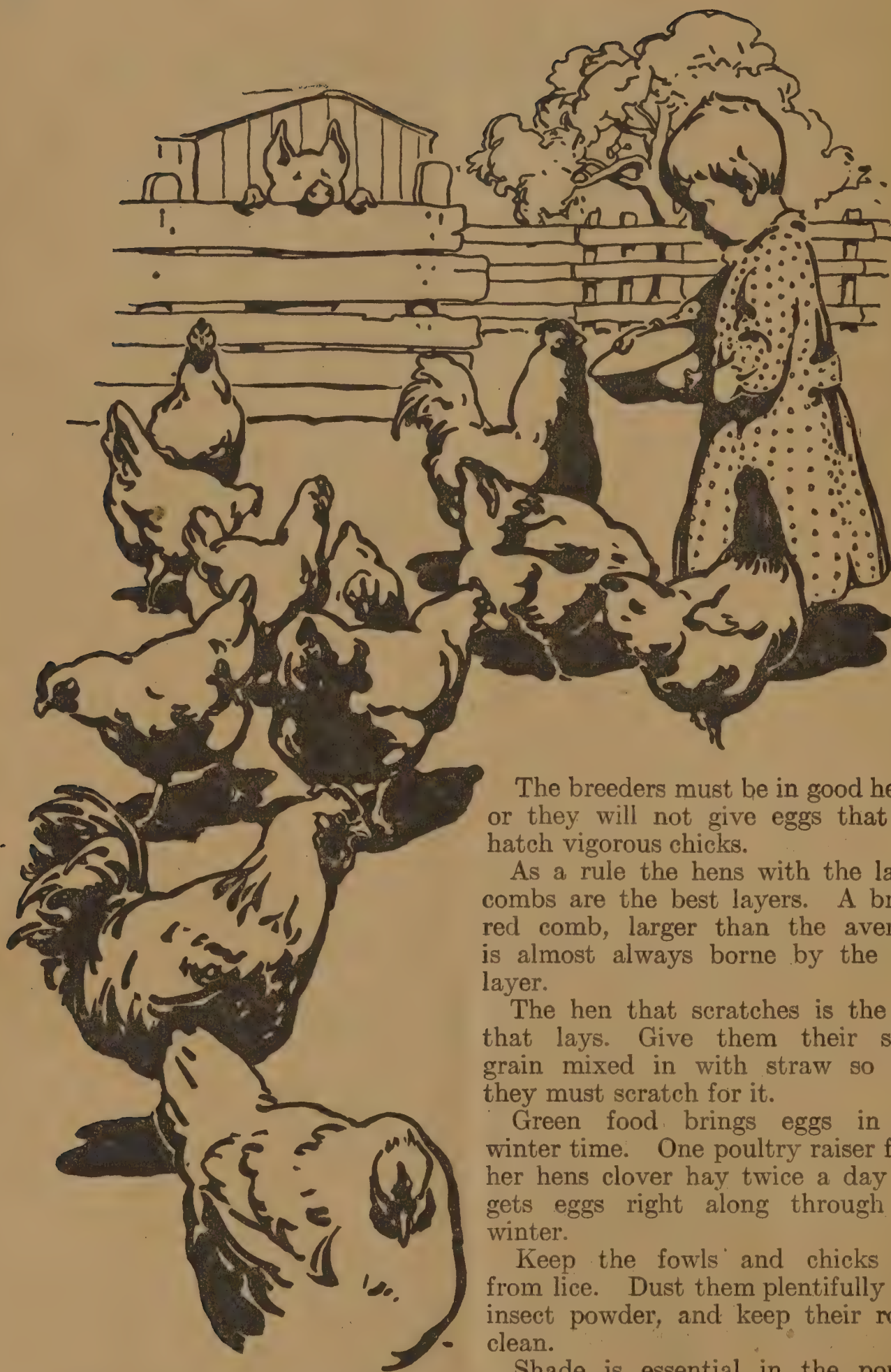
The new one-dollar bottle of Sloan's Liniment is the cheapest to buy because it contains as much as six 25-cent bottles and saves you just 50 cents on the dollar.

Entirely Well in Thirty Days

Mr. H. E. Walton, 613 S. Front St., Wilmington, N. C., writes:—"I write you in behalf of your famous 'Sloan's Liniment.' I had been ruptured for twenty years, and about a year ago I saw a testimonial on one of your bottle wrappers for rupture and decided to try it. I kept wearing my truss and bathed the rupture twice daily (night and morning) with Sloan's Liniment, and in thirty days I was entirely well. I took off my truss and have not had it on since. One-half a bottle cured me. Just think! Suffered for twenty years when 12½ cents would have cured me. You may use this as a testimonial, or use my name in any way to advertise Sloan's Liniment.

Double Rupture Cured

Mr. Amasa B. Hodgkins, R. F. D. No. 6, Augusta, Me., formerly Supervisor Maine Insane Hospital, writes: "Three years ago I was at my farm lifting on a stone, and threw a rupture as large as a hen's egg on the left side. I fitted myself to a single truss, and by wearing it, a large rupture came on the right side. I then sent to New York, and as far as Michigan for double spring trusses, but these only gave me temporary relief. Seeing your advertisement, I began using your Liniment, and have been using it for the past three months, and today the rupture on the right side is entirely gone, and on the left side it is not as large as a small-sized marble. I am willing to give a doctor's certificate as to my rupture and cure by the use of Sloan's Liniment."



The Poultry Yard

Cleanliness is a necessary part of raising chickens, especially when a large number are together.

The breeders must be in good health or they will not give eggs that will hatch vigorous chicks.

As a rule the hens with the larger combs are the best layers. A bright red comb, larger than the average, is almost always borne by the best layer.

The hen that scratches is the hen that lays. Give them their small grain mixed in with straw so that they must scratch for it.

Green food brings eggs in the winter time. One poultry raiser feeds her hens clover hay twice a day and gets eggs right along through the winter.

Keep the fowls and chicks free from lice. Dust them plentifully with insect powder, and keep their roosts clean.

Shade is essential in the poultry yard. During the hot days of summer fowls seek the cool, shady corner, and young chicks must have such places to resort to or they cannot be expected to do well.

Diseases of Poultry

Bumble-foot. An abscess on the sole of the foot, caused by a bruise which might have been due to jumping from the roost.

Treatment.—Apply Sloan's Liniment twice a day to the foot.

Canker. Treat as for roup.

Cholera. A contagious disease of the bowels, caused by combined conditions of filthy quarters, improper food and extreme heat.

Treatment.—Isolate at once; give two drops of Sloan's Liniment in a little water every three hours.

Constipation. This is caused by lack of exercise and of green food.

Treatment.—Give castor oil or any laxative that happens to be convenient.

Crop-bound. Give castor oil, or warm water; knead the crop and try to force the contents out gradually through the mouth of the bird; if this fails, make a short incision through the breast at the top of the crop; remove contents and sew up the flesh again.

Diarrhoea. Give boiled milk to drink, and dry food.

Fits. Put the bird at once under the tap and allow cold water to run on its head.

Frost Bite. Rub affected parts with snow.

Egg-bound. In mild cases a dose of castor oil or Epsom salts answers the purpose. If that does not work immediately, chop some groundsel, make into a large pill with butter, and administer. Olive oil injected with a small syringe is a further method.

Pip. This is a condition of the tongue accompanying diseases when the bird is obliged to breathe through the mouth.

Treatment.—Wet the tongue frequently with glycerine, or give castor oil.

Roup is the most dangerous and contagious disease to which poultry are liable. Isolation is absolutely necessary at once. Give one or two

drops of Sloan's Liniment diluted in a little water twice a day, and apply it to the outside of the throat with a small brush.

Worms. The presence of worms is not often detected except by examination after death. If one bird is found to have worms, give Sloan's Liniment in the feed in the proportion of three drops to each fowl, three times a week for two or three weeks.

To rid hens of lice mix two parts water with one part Sloan's Liniment and spray well over the bird.

A Remedy for Canker and Roup

E. R. Spaulding, a large poultry dealer of Jaffrey, N. H., writes:—"In regard to the use of your Liniment for poultry diseases, a disease called Roup is one of the greatest drawbacks to raising poultry. It is somewhat similar to distemper in a horse. It is a catarrhal affection, and shows itself in the form of swelled head, sore eyes, sore throat, canker in the eyes, mouth and windpipe. After trying and experimenting with about everything recommended, I found that your Liniment applied to the affected parts is the speediest and surest remedy for swelled head, sore eyes, frothing at the mouth, and canker in all its forms. I can especially recommend it for canker in the windpipe, applying it both inside and outside of the throat.

"During the inflammatory stage of the roup, a drop of Sloan's Liniment, diluted in a little water and administered twice a day, will open up the throat, and is an excellent and sure remedy."

She Cannot Say Enough in its Praise

Mrs. J. W. White, 101 Cedar St., Montgomery, Ala., writes:—"I used your Liniment last spring with much success. In the fall my chickens were all sick, including some white leghorns. One had bumblefoot and one had the worst kind of a sore mouth and windpipe; her eyes were closed and her head turned around to the back. I used Sloan's Liniment on them and I am happy to say that every one of them got well.

"I cannot say enough in its praise."

Given Perfect Satisfaction

Mr. W. H. Dunn, Livery and Sale Stable, DeWitt, Ark., writes:—"I have used Sloan's Liniment for many years with my stock and also my family, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I think it is one of the greatest Liniments on the market today."

Household Hints

In the Kitchen

To keep windows free from frost, rub the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an air-tight case with a good-sized piece of camphor.

To clean enamel-lined saucepans, fill with cold water to which has been added ammonia in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a pint. Let boil for twenty minutes and rinse in clean water.

Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish. By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well even in hot weather.

To bake potatoes in a hurry, put them first in boiling, salted water for ten minutes, then take them out and put them in the oven and they will bake in a short time.

Verdigris on metal can be removed by rubbing with liquid ammonia.

For cleaning brass, emery powder made into a paste with paraffin is excellent. Use like any other polish.

Vaseline makes a stain on linen which should be removed before the article is sent to the laundry, for it is set by soap. Soak such stains in kerosene, alcohol or turpentine before touching them with water.

A cheap disinfectant can be made by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water and with this slack a barrel of lime. This can be used freely in cellars and all out-buildings.

Fine coal ashes make an excellent cleaner for the steel parts of the range. Dip a piece of damp flannel into the ashes and scour the steel well, and a brilliant polish will be the result.

Powdered whiting takes the yellow stain from the bottom of delicate tea cups without scratching the enamel.

Stains on blankets and other woolen materials may be removed by using a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and yolk of egg. Spread it on the stains, let it stay for half an hour or more, then wash it out.

Clean tins with soap and whiting rubbed on with a piece of flannel. Wipe them with a soft, dry and clean cloth, then polish them with leather and dry whiting. Take care that the cloth and the leather are both free from grease.

Carbonate of soda is useful in eliminating mud stains which cannot be brushed out. Turpentine removes paint stains, while ammonia and water will clean the surface of dark-toned materials. Dry fuller's earth is more successful in renovating light fabrics.

Put two or three coats of white enamel on the shelves of closets. This can be easily washed down and saves the trouble of covering the shelves with clean paper.

Cupboards in which food is kept require constant attention. Care should be taken in arranging food on the shelves to prevent the smell or flavor of one article being imparted to others. Cheese is likely to spoil other foods in this way. Milk should not be left standing uncovered, as it always absorbs any strong flavor and impurities from the air.

There is no better breeding place for disease germs than the refrigerator? The low temperature does not stop the growth of these enemies of mankind. They breed in banks of snow. The compartment where the ice is kept is always accumulating the little leavings of dirt which may be imbedded within it; or dust which may find its way in, or perhaps that queer growth caused by the presence of water will appear.

Germs of dangerous diseases, typhoid in particular, breed prolifically in that mossy growth that the dripping water produces. Therefore clean the refrigerator regularly, and not only the ice-box, but the compartment where the food is kept cannot be too scrupulously cared for.

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Betty's Mistake

A Short Story

They were sitting at breakfast in the little cottage Mrs. Selwin had just taken for the winter. "I found out all about that girl," she said, looking across the table at her nephew.

"Already, Aunt? Who is she?"

"She's the daughter of a schoolmate of mine, Betty Atherton, who married Jack Pearson."

"Not the Pearson who shot his wife and then killed himself?"

Mrs. Selwin nodded. "He tried to kill the girl, too," she said, "but the bullet went through the fleshy part of her arm and she was out of reach before he could fire again. He was temporarily insane, the doctors said. I tried to think who it was that she resembled when I saw her in church yesterday, but now I know she is very like her mother."

"How did you find out about her?" asked Edgar.

"Mrs. Ames came to see me last night while you were out, and I asked her. Her name is Betty, like her mother's. Mrs. Ames says when the child found out after the tragedy that her father had lost all his own and his wife's property in speculation and was heavily in debt besides, that she immediately had her lawyer call a meeting of the creditors and tell them that she meant to pay off every cent of her father's indebtedness just as soon as she possibly could. And she is keeping her word. She has cleared off two-thirds of the amount already."

"How is she doing it?" inquired her nephew.

"Well, in the first place she sold everything she could—things that the creditors could not have touched, because they belonged to the girl herself or were her mother's. Then she runs a millinery establishment in

the village and gives music lessons in the evenings, besides."

"You'll call on her at once, I suppose?" inquired her nephew.

"Yes, I'm going down this morning, I need a new hat anyway. Do you want to go with me?"

"No, thank you, not this morning. I have some letters to write and must get them in the noon mail."

Edgar Henderson was thirty years of age, but he had already made a name for himself as a lawyer. He was the junior partner in the firm of Benson and Henderson,

and his aunt was very proud of his success. She was the only mother he had ever known, and when her physician ordered her South, he came with her to see her comfortably settled and to take a much needed vacation himself.

As soon as his letters were finished, he called his dog and took a long walk, arriving home a little late for luncheon. He found his aunt waiting for him, eager to tell all about her call.

"She's the dearest little thing," she said. "I don't often fall in love with a girl at first sight, but I did with her, and I've asked her here to dinner tonight. She hesitated about coming at first, but when I told her that there would not be anyone else except a nephew who was visiting me, she agreed to come."

"I am afraid, however, that she thinks you are a little boy, for she said she would not mind my nephew, as she was fond of children."

Edgar laughed. "I suppose you talked of me as though I were a child, you always do. I'm glad the judges realize that I'm grown up, or it would go hard with me when I plead a case. What do you suppose she'll say when she sees me?" he asked.



"Never mind," said his aunt fondly, "she'll like you. All the girls do, although you don't seem to care much for girls as a rule."

"You flatter me, Aunt Maria, but I sincerely hope that Miss Pearson will not be very much disappointed when she finds *me* instead of a cunning little boy."

Betty Pearson almost regretted her promise to Mrs. Selwin after that lady had gone, but she was ready when the carriage came for her.

Mrs. Selwin greeted her warmly, took off her things as though she were a child, and seated her in a big chair before a blazing log fire.

When Edgar came in a little later, he found them chatting cozily together.

"Betty, this is my nephew, Edgar Henderson," said Mrs. Selwin. Betty looked up with a smile that changed to a look of dismay when she saw a tall young man. The look was gone in a second, however, and the smile shone out again, but Edgar had seen it and was amused.

He watched her while she talked with his aunt. Her complexion was of that clear, colorless sort that is typically southern, and her slender figure seemed made to appeal to masculine strength. He liked the way she carried her head and the simple arrangement of her soft, dark hair. At dinner he found himself talking well, even brilliantly. Miss Pearson seemed to know just how to lead him on. She had been to New York many times while her parents lived, and enjoyed hearing him talk about his life there. After dinner, Betty played and she and Edgar sang some old Southern melodies, at Mrs. Selwin's request.

Edgar's vacation passed very quickly. He managed to see Betty every day, and the two became very good friends.

Betty Pearson was an early riser. She was usually at work before they opened the general store across the street. She sang a gay little song one

morning as she tidied up her little shop, sorted out hats and arranged her window.

"Poor Nancy Morgan," she said aloud, as she took up a little black silk bonnet of antiquated style, trimmed with rusty black ribbon. "I told her I'd freshen up this ribbon, but I don't believe I can. I wonder if I couldn't put on some new ribbon without her knowing it. I'll try it, anyway." She took the silk off the frame, put it through a liquid to freshen it, and pressed it out. Then with a few deft touches she bent the old frame into a newer shape, put on the silk, added some bows of crisp new ribbon and a white rose. "There now!" she said, "it looks like a brand new bonnet, and I hope Nancy won't mind the rose. If she wants to pay me for it, I'll tell her it's a damaged one and I can't sell it anyway. Poor old soul, she hasn't had a new bonnet for ten years."

She hung the bonnet on a stand and turned to take up some other work, when she saw the tall form of Edgar Henderson in the doorway.

"Good morning, Miss Betty," he cried. "This is an early visit, but I received a telegram this morning calling me back to New York, and I couldn't go without saying 'Good-bye' to you."

Betty's color left her face for a moment.

"I'm very sorry," she said, "we'll miss you terribly."

"You don't know, Miss Betty," said Edgar earnestly, "how I hate to go. I've had such a bully time down here, but you'll answer my letters when I write, won't you?"

The whistle of the train was heard in the distance. He grasped her hand—"Good bye," he said, "but I'm coming back at Easter and I'll have something to tell you then."

She watched him as he rushed across the road and swung himself easily on the already moving train.

The winter passed quickly to Betty.

Continued on page 44

Bitten by a Venomous Snake

It's never safe to start on a journey or go on a vacation without a good antiseptic dressing. Accidents are liable to happen and a small cut or scratch if left uncared for may cause blood poisoning or lockjaw.

As an antiseptic Sloan's Liniment is unsurpassed. It kills all germ life immediately, draws out the inflammation, and quickly heals the sore.

In the Southern countries, where snakes abound, Sloan's Liniment is always carried by many people as an emergency remedy in case of snake bite. If applied immediately to the bite, it draws out the poison and kills the pain.

For insect stings and mosquito bites, Sloan's Liniment has no equal. It stops the itching and kills any disease germs.

Mrs. K. M. Fishel, Route 1, Box 40, Dillsburg, Pa., writes:—"On August 29, 1906, I was bitten on the hand twice by a large copperhead snake. Being at a distance from any medical aid, as a last resort I used Sloan's Liniment, and to my astonishment found it killed all pain and was the means of saving my life. I am never without your Liniment."

Mr. C. E. Hill, General Manager of the Wisconsin Placer Gold Mining Co., Stevens Point, Wis., writes:—"While mining in South America, one of my men was bitten by a venomous snake on the forefinger. I applied several native remedies. After working on him for five hours he was getting worse, hand was swollen badly, he was sick at the stomach, vomited and fainted away. I happened to remember that I had seen on the bottle of Sloan's Liniment, "Good for bites of poisonous insects." (I had two quart bottles which I took down there with me.) I took a water glass one-third full of the Liniment and immersed the finger in the Liniment for two hours. In one hour he was very much relieved; in two hours all right as far as the poison was concerned.

Your Sloan's Liniment will also relieve a bad burn from all pain if applied for twenty minutes, and the burn will not blister if application is made immediately."

Mr. Wallace Webb, New Orleans, La., traveling salesman for the Rankin Quick Paint Co., Birmingham, Ala., writes:—"I have been using Sloan's Liniment for a good many years in my family. I find it the best household remedy that I can keep in my home. I was handed a sample bottle your salesman to try for a preventative of the great germ carrier and pest, the mosquito. You can weaken it in water and use it as a lotion and it will certainly do away with the mosquito. You need no mosquito bar when Sloan's Liniment is used."

Household Hints

Continued from page 40

House Decorations

In decorating and furnishing a new house, the first thing to do is to decide upon the color scheme. The cold north rooms and the dark rooms require light, warm colors, such as pink, yellow and yellow greens, leaving the blues and cold colors for sunny rooms. Green is the most restful color, while red is just the reverse. A living room should never be papered in red, as it is very trying to the eyes and is said to cause nervousness.

For two rooms connected by sliding doors, a better effect is secured if the same paper is used for each.

In floor and wall coverings and draperies, when not plain, the conventionalized flower design should

always be used. Large figured wall paper should not be used in small rooms and all furniture should be plain and useful.

If you have a large veranda, fix it up as a sitting room in the summer. Japanese screens, those which are made of slats and may be rolled up or let down at will, make splendid walls, or you can have trained morning glory vines on wires or strings all the way around the veranda, giving you a living wall of green.

Have some comfortable chairs, a hammock or a hanging seat and a table for magazines and weekly papers, and the porch parlor is complete.

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Her business was increasing and she had taken some new music pupils, so her time was pretty well filled up. Edgar wrote her often, nice long letters, and occasionally sent her a book or a piece of music.

One afternoon a woman who had a daughter in New York brought Betty a number of New York papers. She was glancing through them carelessly when her eye was caught by a paragraph headed:

"Young lawyer soon to wed his partner's daughter," and she read on down the page:—

"Much interest is felt here in the engagement which we understand is soon to be announced of Miss Sarah Benson, daughter of Silas Bennett Benson, senior partner in the firm of Benson & Henderson, and Mr. Edgar Lawrence Henderson, Harvard '98, junior partner in the same firm.

"Mr. Henderson served as captain of his class hockey team during his years at Harvard. His fiancée is well known here and is an exceedingly attractive and winsome girl. The wedding will be celebrated in the fall."

The paper slipped from Betty's hand and fell in a heap on the floor. So *that* was what he had to tell her when he came at Easter! The color surged all over her face—she had been fool enough to think he loved her. Just three days now before Easter, and then he would come and tell her all about his engagement. How was she going to stand hearing about that other girl?

She dressed herself for church with more than usual care on Easter morning, but she looked a little pale and there were rings under her eyes. Her seat was a little ahead of where Mrs. Selwin usually sat, and she was not sure that Edgar and his aunt were there until after the service.

She found them waiting for her at the door and she tried to appear like her usual self. Edgar seemed very glad to see her and Mrs. Selwin did her best to persuade her to go home with them and spend the rest of the day, but she pleaded a headache, and as she certainly looked badly, they

let her have her way; but Edgar gave her a searching look and told her he would see her in the afternoon.

She was trying to concentrate her mind on a book when he came. "I hope you are better," he said. "I wanted to see you so badly that I couldn't stay away any longer. You have been working too hard," he added, solicitously, as he noticed how pale she was.

"Yes," she said. "I have worked rather hard lately, but my season is almost over and then I'll have a chance to rest. But I want to congratulate you on your engagement. I hope you'll be very happy."

"My engagement? Oh, yes! you saw that notice in the paper, I suppose. Didn't you know it was corrected next day? Miss Benson is going to marry a Mr. Arthur Thompson, but some 'smart' reporter got us twisted, that's all.

"No, Betty, dear," said Edgar, taking both her hands, "you're the only girl I ever wanted to marry. Don't say you won't have me, dear."

Betty hid her face in his coat and burst into tears.

"I've been so miserable," she said. "I couldn't go near your aunt, and I dreaded seeing you."

"Poor little girl," he said, drawing her closer; "when we get time we'll think up some punishment for that reporter."

THE END

For Stomach Trouble

Mr. W. H. Strange, 3721 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:—"I wish to congratulate you on your Sloan's Nerve and Bone Liniment. I was at a stock show and secured two sample bottles and took them home for trial. I have been troubled for years with stomach trouble. I have taken six or seven drops every day until now I believe that I am cured. I have abused my stomach all my life with drink and other ways. I was so bad I thought my days were numbered. I believe your liniment has healed my inflamed organ, or will if I keep on using it.

"My little girl twelve years old took a severe cold and I gave her three drops of Sloan's Liniment on sugar on going to bed; in the morning she had no sign of a cold."

The Care of Children

Babies should not be given solid food too soon.

If a baby has been nursed for nine months it may be weaned to a bottle at that time, but it is still too soon to tax the little stomach with anything but milk and water.

Do not give eggs even to a year old baby, and do not give beef juice unless ordered by a physician. It is too stimulating and concentrated for a healthy child and leads to nervousness in later years.

Beef broth, such as is prepared for the family table, but without vegetables except a little onion juice, and diluted with hot water, might form one of the meals of a year-old baby. A well cooked cereal without sugar and with some of the bottle mixture poured over it could be given in the morning, the broth at noon and the bottle given for the remaining feedings.

Nine o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon are good hours for the two main feedings.

Some mothers make the great mistake of sugaring everything they give a child. It is a bad habit for the child to be led into, as he will want everything sugared all his life and too much sugar is hurtful.

At sixteen months, a soft boiled egg may be tried and the diet may be more varied.

The simpler the child's diet in his early years, however, the better. Overfeeding in infancy often lays the

foundation of indigestion in after years.

Give children plenty of fresh vegetables and ripe fruit, but very little, if any, meat.

Strawberries are not always good for children; when raw they sometimes cause severe nettle rash. Stone fruit in a raw state is not good for young children, and should be eaten in strict moderation by older people.

It is not good to let a fierce summer sun beat down on the uncovered head of a child, and a child who is overheated should never be allowed to drink cold water.

Common Ailments of Children

Eczema.—Children in families with a tendency to gout and rheumatism more often have eczema than those belonging to families without a history of these two diseases.

Plain soap and water acts like poison to a patch of eczema. When the parts are to be cleaned, a bath with bran and sodium bicarbonate may be used, and then only every few days. A good bath suggested consists of ten or fifteen gallons of water, three pounds of bran and four ounces of borax.

The bran is put into cheesecloth bags. After the bath,

local applications are made. Almond or olive oil is soothing. Vaseline may be used with them. The oil may be left on crusts for twenty-four hours and then be washed off with a bland



soap and warm water. Ointments such as oxide of zinc are often helpful.

Wind Colic of Infants.—Though distressing, this seldom requires medical treatment. If persistent, it is probably due to unsuitable food, or in the case of a nursing baby, to the condition of the mother. Do not use soothing syrups. Rubbing and the application of hot flannels to the abdomen will usually relieve it. A little hot water flavored with peppermint may be given, or if this fail, try two or three drops of gin in hot water.

Constipation.—When there is a tendency to constipation, rub the bowels night and morning with warm olive oil. Oatmeal gruel will be a healthful diet.

Croup.—(See page 27)

Inflammation of the Mouth.—A simple remedy for this is made by infusing the inner bark of slippery elm

in water. Wash the mouth out with this lotion, often.

Rickets.—Give the child good wholesome diet, regular outdoor exercise, tepid or cold salt water sponge bath, with friction, daily, and but little medicine. The hypophosphite of lime, in two-grain doses, given in a little sweetened water three times a day, may be used with advantage.

Summer Complaint or Cholera Infantum usually begins with diarrhoea or indigestion. It comes from over-feeding, heat and impure air, and is aggravated by teething. The child should be kept cool and much in the open air. Be careful, however, that it does not take cold. Confine the infant entirely to the breast, or if weaned, let its food be tapioca, pure arrow-root, rice, flour and milk. Give gum-water or rennet whey, with a little gum-arabic added to it, and put the infant in a warm or tepid bath, according as the skin is hot or cold.

Beauty Hints

The body should be kept healthy by general activity of all the organs. The daily bath, the drinking of quantities of pure water, the proper sort of healthful foods and exercise in the open air will do all this.

The woman who sighs for a nice soft skin must regulate her diet. Foods of rich and greasy nature and sweets or pastry must be eaten sparingly.

Plenty of ripe fruit and vegetables should form the greater part of her meals, especially during the warm months.

Walking is a splendid exercise, and if sensibly indulged in, will bring the bloom of health to the cheeks.

Dampness and fog are splendid things for the complexion. Fog is supposed to whiten the skin.

The face should be washed at night in warm, soapy water and rinsed in warm, clear water, and if the skin is rough and dry, a good cold cream should be applied, and rubbed in lightly with the ends of the fingers

and then wiped off with a soft, dry cloth.

Massage can do much towards improving the beauty of one's complexion.

For keeping the hands white and soft there should be on the toilet table a bottle of glycerine and rosewater and one of almond oil and white vaseline.

A cut lemon or a bottle of lemon juice is also a great aid to the appearance of the hands. The use of pumice stone is a matter of personal taste. It is considered very necessary by some people; others think that it injures the texture of the skin.

An egg shampoo is taken by adding a tablespoonful of soft water to each raw egg and beating the two. Two eggs are enough for a good cleaning. The mixture is rubbed thoroughly into the scalp and hair before applying water, and is washed off in several different warm waters, using no soap. It tends to make the hair light and fluffy.

Household Hints

Continued from page 43

Recipes for the Cook

GEMS.—Two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, three teaspoons melted butter, one cup milk, three eggs, white and yolks beaten separately. Mix as for muffins, adding beaten whites last; bake in hot, well-greased iron gem pans.

DIXIE CORN PONE.—Measure the meal, pour over it (having salted it slightly) boiling water, into which has been put a pinch of soda. Scald the meal with enough water to dampen half of it. Then work to a stiff dough with cold water. Wet your hands with cold water and form the dough into egg-shaped pones, tossing back and forth until you have the right form. Set a greased pan on top of the stove, lay the pones in it and leave them there until they are browned underneath. Then set upon the upper grating of the oven and brown quickly. Two eggs beaten lightly into the meal after it is scalded and cooled improve the corn pone, and a lump of butter makes it richer.

HAMBURG STEAK.—To every pound of meat allow two rounding tablespoons of suet chopped fine, for this will keep the meat from being too dry, a fault common to Hamburg steak. Add about one-quarter teaspoon of pepper and a teaspoon of onion juice to every pound of meat, then stir in a beaten egg to keep the meat together. The amount of onion juice can be varied to suit the taste, but be sure to err on the side of too little.

MARYLAND CHICKEN.—Dress, clean and cut up chicken, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in flour, egg and crumbs; place in a well-greased dripping pan and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven, basting after first five minutes of cooking with one-third cup of melted butter. Arrange on platter and pour over two cups of cream sauce.

WELSH STEAK.—Broil a sirloin and butter well. Slice onions and cut them up finely on the meat, so that the juice may be absorbed by it, thus flavoring it. Remove the onions from it and serve the steak, garnished with parsley and sliced pickled beets.

BEEFSTEAK PIE.—Cut in small pieces and slice thin several potatoes and onions. Put a layer of potatoes in a baking dish and over this place a layer of meat and one of onions. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and a small pinch of mustard. Put on another layer of potatoes, meat and onions, and so on until the dish is filled. About one cup gravy or water may be poured over all. Turn in contents of can of tomatoes and bake in a moderate oven from two to three hours, according to size.

RHUBARB JELLY.—To a quart of prepared rhubarb allow one pint of sugar and one scant box of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in one cupful of cold water and stew the rhubarb gently until very tender. Add the softened gelatine, stir until dissolved and rub through a sieve. Pour into a wetted border mold and set away to stiffen. Turn out on a platter and fill the center with whipped cream.

STEAMED CRANBERRY PUDDING.—This is one of the prettiest puddings known. Cream one-half cupful of butter, add gradually, beating constantly, one cupful of sugar and three eggs well beaten. Mix and sift $3\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of flour with $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls baking powder. Add alternately with one cupful of milk to the first mixture, and stir in $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of cranberries. Turn into a well buttered mold, cover, and steam three hours. Serve this with cream flavored with vanilla and sweeten with sugar.

GINGER PUFFS.—Put into a pan one cupful of molasses, one-half a cupful of brown sugar, half a cupful of shortening (half butter and half drippings). Dissolve one dessertspoonful soda in one cupful of milk and add also a large teaspoonful of ginger and a little salt. Lastly fold in three cupfuls of sifted flour and bake in a moderate oven.

QUICK CAKE.—One cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, sifted six times. Break the whites of two eggs in a cup, do not beat; add enough soft butter to eggs to half-fill cup, and then fill remaining half with milk, making a cupful in all. Pour this without stirring into sifted flour and sugar, flavor, beat well two or three minutes and bake.

CHEESE CAKES.—Cream one-half pound butter with one pound sugar, beat in the yolks of six eggs, the juice of one lemon and the grated rind of two, a grated nutmeg and two tablespoons brandy. At the last stir in the whipped whites of the six eggs. Bake in small open shells of pie crust, and if you wish you can lay narrow strips of the pastry across the top.

FAIRY FINGERS.—Beat the whites of a dozen eggs until they are very stiff, and add, alternately, a scant cupful of pastry flour with which a heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar has already been mixed. Bake in lady finger tins, and, while they are still warm, press two together—as you would ladyfingers—after you have spread a thin layer of icing, flavored with almond extract and garnished with powdered almonds, between them.

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Cramp or Colic

Sloan's Liniment is one of the best remedies known for cramp or colic. From six to ten drops given on a spoonful of sugar will relieve cramp in the stomach or womb instantly, and if applied externally to the seat of pain will relieve the congestion and draw out the inflammation.

Varicose Veins

Sloan's Liniment is excellent for enlarged or varicose veins of the legs. If applied at night it will stimulate the circulation and tone up the relaxed muscles and blood vessels. Put on plenty of the liniment but rub very lightly as it is wonderfully penetrating and if rubbed might cause irritation.

Beware of Fraud

When buying any of the medicines mentioned in this book, don't be imposed upon; be sure that you get the particular remedy that you want.

Ask your druggist or dealer to get it for you if he does not carry it in stock, and if he won't, send to us and we will inform you where in your vicinity it can be obtained, or on receipt of price, we will send it direct to you.

Don't let your dealer persuade you to take something else which he calls "just as good." Remember that it is his own interest, not yours, that he consults; for he cannot give you anything nearly so good.

His motive usually is to secure the larger profit he can make out of the article he tries to palm off, and the purchaser who allows himself to be victimized not only encourages dis-

honesty, but usually finds on examining his purchase that it is practically worthless.

Many people have tried to imitate Sloan's Liniment, and cheap imitations have been hawked by fakirs through the streets. This, I believe, is the case with every successful proprietary article.

Sloan's Liniment is sold only by druggists and dealers and never by fakirs in the street.

Patrons and the public are protected against fraud by the portrait and signature of Dr. Sloan, which appears on the outside of every package.

Dr. Charles Sloan

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.



THE HOME OF SLOAN'S LINIMENT
615 Albany St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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